Elementary Classics

VALERIUS MAXIMUS

SELECTIONS

C. H. WARD M. A.

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SELECTIONS FROM VALERIUS MAXIMUS

Elementary Classics

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SELECTIONS FROM THE ANECDOTES OF VALERIUS MAXIMUS

ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS

With Vocabulary, Notes, and Exercises

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

No authentic information has reached us concerning the life of Valerius Maximus, with the exception of one passage in his work (Bk. II., chap. 6), contained in § 37 of these Selections, in which he says that he was one of the retinue of Sextus Pompeius (consul in A.D. 14) during his proconsulate in Asia. This Pompeius was descended from a paternal uncle of Cn. Pompeius Magnus, and seems to have been the patron of many writers who afterwards became famous, one of them being the poet Ovid. An anonymous Latin life prefixed to many editions is puerile and untrustworthy.

From the style of Valerius, and from a statement in his preface to the effect that he was preparing a kind of ready reference book for the use of students of rhetoric, who had not themselves the leisure for

research, it is to be inferred that he was a professor of rhetoric.

His Anecdotes, which he dedicates to the Emperor Tiberius (A.D. 14-37), consist of nine books, entitled *Facta et Dicta Memorabilia*, or *Memorable Doings and Sayings*, and are intended to illustrate certain moral qualities, virtues, vices, merits, and demerits. They are for the most part short stories from Roman history; but the records of other nations have supplied many additional examples. His principal authorities were Cicero, Livy, Sallust, Varro, Asinius Pollio, Herodotus, Alexander Polyhistor, and Xenophon Lampsacenus, the author of the Periplus.

The literary style of Valerius was in a great measure influenced by the political and social tendencies of his times. It was the age of rhetoric, when none but the glib talker had any chance of success in public life. Much of the political success of Tiberius himself was due to his oratory, and to that 'precision' of language on which he prided himself so much. On the other hand, his nephew Drusus, when despatched by the Emperor to Pannonia to quell a mutiny of the legions, experienced great difficulty in calming the angry passions of the seditious soldiers

through his lack of rhetorical skill. The stories of Valerius were written not so much to be read as to point the moral of orations meant 'to split the ears of the groundlings.' To attain this end, he is constantly straining after new effects; he employs purely poetical words and phrases, and forges the most audacious metaphors; he often descends to the merest trivialities, and applies the most far-fetched epithets. He cannot, however, be accused of sacrificing in any way either his clearness or his simplicity.

He was more industrious than critical; but notwithstanding his historical inaccuracies—such as making Tanaquil the wife of Ancus Marcius, mistaking Aeschylus for Pericles, and confusing the Scipios with the Catos—in his stories he generally hits the mark by quoting not inapt illustrations of his theme; and certainly much of the information which he gives is to be obtained from no other source.

He has neither the brevity nor the subtle penetration of Tacitus; nor does he possess the polish and fine taste of Quintilian. So displeased indeed was Erasmus with his tricks of affectation that he was constrained to utter the scathing remark that Valerius is no more like Cicero than a mule is like a man.

We should not, however, expect in Boswell the elegance of Addison; and there are not a few who can enjoy Boswell, but can only admire Addison. The variety and interest of Valerius made him a special favourite for school purposes during the Middle Ages, his popularity being attested by the numerous MSS. still extant, and by the epitomes of his writings made by Julius Paris, Januarius Nepotianus, and Julius Honorius.

The first printed edition was published at Strasburg about 1470, and an English version by Speed appeared in London in 1678. The text used in these Selections is that of C. Kempf's edition of 1878. In the earlier part it has been simplified and adapted to meet the requirements of the junior student.

The sections of the Vocabulary correspond with those of the text, each word appearing in the Vocabulary when it occurs for the first time. Words already explained may be found by consulting the Index: the numbers refer to the sections of the Vocabulary. The Notes are entirely explanatory, and no information is given except what experience has shown to be necessary. The Critical Papers,

which are intended to be worked as exercises, in most cases supplement the notes, and will enable students to gain a much firmer hold of the principles of syntax, by leading them to think out the problems involved, instead of becoming habituated to mental indolence by having the solution prematurely forced upon them. The repetition of certain questions is intentional.

It is hoped that the quotations, which are mostly Shaksperian, and in which an attempt has been made to convey the main idea of each section, will prove interesting both to pupil and teacher.

The orthography of the text is based on a study of the most competent modern authorities. There seems to be little reason in making the modern schoolboy acquaint himself with forms which he will afterwards discover to be incorrect.

SELECTIONS FROM THE ANECDOTES OF VALERIUS MAXIMUS.

I. DE OMINIBUS.

1. *"Think you to walk forth?*
You shall not stir out of your house to-day."
Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

Ominum observatio aliquo contactu religioni innexa est.

Non fortuito motu, sed divina providentia constare creduntur.

Urbe a Gallis disiecta, deliberabant Patres Conscripti utrum Veios migrarent an sua moenia restituerent.

Forte eo tempore centurio in comitio exclamavit:

'Signifer, statue signum, hic optime manebimus.'

Ea voce audita, senatus accipere se omen respondit e vestigioque Veios transeundi consilium omisit.

Quam paucis verbis de domicilio futuri summi imperii confirmata est condicio!

2. "*Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia,*
The Gods themselves throw incense."

King Lear, v. 3.

Camillus cum esset precatus ut, si cui deorum nimia felicitas populi Romani videretur, eius invidia suo aliquo incommodo satiaretur, subito lapsu decidit.

Quod omen ad damnationem, qua postea oppressus est, pertinuisse visum est.

Merito de laude inter se victoria et pia precatio amplissimi viri certant.

Aeque enim virtutis est et bona patriae auxisse et mala in se transferri voluisse.

3. "*The dog is dead.*

Richard III., iv. 4.

Quid illud, quod L. Paulo consuli evenit, quam memorabile!

Ei sorte obvenit ut bellum cum rege Perse gereret.

Domum e curia regressus, filiolam suam nomine Tertiam, quae tum erat admodum parvula, osculatus tristem animadvertit.

Interrogavit quid eo vultu esset.

Quae respondit Persam periisse.

Decesserat autem catellus, quem puella in deliciis habuerat, nomine Persa.

Arripuit igitur omen Paulus exque fortuito dicto quasi certam spem clarissimi triumphi animo praesumpsit.

4. *"The ass more captain than the lion."*

Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

C. Mario observatio ominis procul dubio saluti fuit, quo tempore hostis a senatu iudicatus in domum Fanniae Minturnis custodiae causa deductus est.

Animadvertit enim asellum, cum ei pabulum obiceretur, neglecto eo ad aquam procurrentem.

Hoc spectaculum deorum providentia oblatum ratus, a multitudine, quae ad opem illi ferendam confluxerat, impetravit ut ad mare perduceretur.

Protinus naviculam conscendit eaque in Africam pervectus arma Sullae victricia effugit.

5. *"The death-tokens of it cry."*

Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Adnotatu dignum illud quoque omen, sub quo Petilius consul in Liguria bellum gerens occiderit.

Nam cum montem, cui Leto cognomen erat, oppugnaret, interque adhortationem militum dixisset, 'Hodie ego Letum utique capiam,' inconsideratius proeliando fortuitum iactum vocis leto suo confirmavit.

II. DE PRODIGIIS.

6. *"But shall we wear these honours for a day?*
Or shall they last?"

Richard III., iv. 2.

Servius Tullius etiam tum puerulus dormiebat.

Circa caput flammam emicuisse domesticorum oculi adnotaverunt.

Quod prodigium Tanaquil Anci regis Marci uxor admirata serva natum in modum filii educavit, et ad regium fastigium evexit.

7. *"What say the augurers?"*

Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

Bello acri et diutino Veientes a Romanis intra moenia conpulsi capi non poterant.

Ea mora non minus obsidentibus quam obsessis intolerabilis videbatur.

Exoptatae igitur victoriae iter miro prodigio di immortales patefecerunt.

Subito enim Albanus lacus, neque caelestibus auctus imbribus neque inundatione ullius amnis adiutus, solitum stagni modum excessit.

Cuius rei explorandae gratia legati ad Delphicum oraculum missi sunt.

Rettulerunt praecipi sortibus ut aquam eius lacus emissam per agros diffunderent.

Sic enim Veios venturos in potestatem populi Romani.

Prius quam legati renuntiarent, haruspex Veientum a milite nostro raptus et in castra perlatus futurum dixerat.

Ergo senatus duplici praedictione monitus eodem paene tempore et religioni paruit et hostium urbe potitus est.

"A serpent seen, with forked tongue,
That slily glided towards your majesty."

2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

L. Sulla consul sociali bello, cum in agro Nolano ante praetorium immolaret, subito ab ima parte aræ prolapsam anguem prospexit.

Qua visa Postumi haruspicis hortatu continuo exercitum in expeditionem eduxit ac fortissima Samnitium castra cepit.

Quae victoria futurae eius amplissimae potentiae gradus et fundamentum exstitit.

9. *"To-day my foot-cloth horse did stumble,*
And started when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughter-house."

Richard III., iii. 4.

C. Flaminius, inauspicato consul creatus, cum apud lacum Trasumennum cum Hannibale conflicturus convelli signa iussisset, lapso equo super caput eius humi prostratus est.

Nihil eo prodigio inhibitus, signiferis negantibus signa moveri sua sede posse, malum, ni ea continuo effodissent, minatus est.

Verum huius temeritatis utinam sua tantum, non etiam populi Romani maxima clade poenas pependisset!

In ea acie quindecim milia Romanorum caesa, sex capta, decem fugata sunt.

Consulis obtruncati corpus ad tunerandum ab Hannibale quaesitum, qui, quantum in ipso fuerat, Romanum sepelierat imperium.

10. "*It is prodigious, there will come some change.*
Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.

C. Hostilio Mancino consuli in Hispaniam ituro haec prodigia acciderunt.

Cum Lavini sacrificium facere vellet, pulli cavea emissi in proximam silvam fugerunt, summaque diligentia quaesiti reperiri nequierunt.

Cum ab Herculis portu, quo pedibus pervenerat, navem conscenderet, talis vox sine ullo auctore ad aures eius pervenit, 'Mancine, mane.'

Qua territus, cum itinere converso Genuam petisset et ibi scapham esset ingressus, anguis eximiae magnitudinis visus e conspectu abiit.

Ergo prodigiorum numerum numero calamitatium aequavit, infelici pugna, turpi foedere, deditione funesta.

11. "'*Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother.*
Hamlet, i. 2.

Non sinit nos M. Crassus, inter gravissimas Romani imperii iacturas numerandus, hoc loco de se silentium agere, plurimis et evidentissimis ante tantam ruinam monstrorum pulsatus ictibus.

Ducturus erat a Carris adversus Parthos exercitum.

Pullum ei traditum est paludamentum, cum in proelium exeuntibus album aut purpureum dari soleat.

Maesti et taciti milites ad principia convenerunt, qui vetere instituto cum clamore alacri adcurrere debebant.

Aquilarum altera vix convelli a primo pilo potuit, altera aegerrime extracta in contrariam ac ferebatur partem se ipsa convertit.

Magna haec prodigia, sed illae clades aliquanto maiores, tot pulcherrimarum legionum interitus, tam multa signa hostilibus intercepta manibus, tantum Romanae militiae decus barbarorum obtritum equitatu, optimae indolis filii cruore paterni respersi oculi, corpus imperatoris inter promiscuas cadaverum strues avium ferarumque laniatibus obiectum.

Sic deorum spreti monitus excandescunt, sic humana consilia castigantur, ubi se caelestibus praeferunt.

12. "*Our wills and fates do so contrary run*
That our devices still are overthrown."

Hamlet, iii. 2.

Cn. Pompeium Iuppiter omnipotens abunde monuerat ne cum C. Caesare ultimam belli fortunam experiri contenderet, egresso a Dyrrachio adversa agmini eius fulmina iaciens, examinibus apium signa obscurando, subita tristitia implicatis militum animis,

nocturnis totius exercitus terroribus, ab ipsis altaribus hostiarum fuga.

Sed invictae leges necessitudinis pectus alioquin procul amentia remotum prodigia ista iusta aestimatione perpendere passae non sunt.

Itaque dum illa elevat, auctoritatem amplissimam spatio unius diei confregit.

Quo die constat in delubris deum sua sponte signa conversa, militarem clamorem strepitumque armorum magnum Antiochiae et Ptolemaide auditum, sonum tympanorum Pergami adytis delubri editum, palmam viridem Trallibus in aede Victoriae sub Caesaris statua inter coagmenta lapidum iustae magnitudinis enatam.

Quibus adparet caelestium numen et Caesaris gloriae favisse et Pompei errorem inhibere voluisse.

13. *"Scarcity and want shall shun you;*
Ceres' blessing so is on you.'
Tempest, iv. 1.

Midae vero, cuius imperio Phrygia fuit subiecta, puero dormienti formicae in os grana tritici congesserunt.

Parentibus deinde eius quorsus prodigium tenderet explorantibus augures responderunt omnium illum mortalium futurum ditissimum.

Nec vana praedictio exstitit: nam Midas cunctorum paene regum opes abundantia pecuniae antecessit,

infantiaeque incunabula vili deorum munere donata onustis auro atque argento gazis pensavit.

14. "*But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees.*"
Julius Caesar, v. 1.

Formicis Midae iure meritoque apes Platonis praetulerim.

Illae enim caducae et fragilis, hae solidae et aeternae felicitatis indices exstiterunt, dormientis in cunis parvuli labellis mel inserendo.

Qua re audita, prodigiorum interpretes singularem eloquii suavitatem ore eius emanaturam dixerunt.

Ac mihi quidem illae apes non montem Hymettium thymi flore redolentem, sed Musarum Heliconios colles omni genere doctrinae virentes dearum instinctu depastae maximo ingenio dulcissima summae eloquentiae instillasse videntur alimenta.

III. DE SOMNIIS.

15. "*The vision,*
Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
Of the yet scarce cold battle, at this instant
Is full accomplish'd."
Cymbeline, v. 5.

Unde potius ordiar quam a divi Augusti sacratissima memoria?

Eius medico Artorio somnum capienti nocte, quam dies insecutus est, quo in campis Philippiis Romani

inter se exercitus concurrerunt, Minervae species oborta praecepit, ut illum gravi morbo inplicitum moneret, ne propter adversam valetudinem proximo proelio non interesset.

Quod eum Caesar audisset, lectica se in aciem deferri iussit.

Ubi dum supra vires corporis pro adipiscenda victoria excubat, castra eius a Bruto capta sunt.

Quid ergo aliud putamus quam divino numine effectum ne destinatum iam immortalitati caput indignam caelesti spiritu fortunae violentiam sentiret?

16. *"Nothing in his life*
Became him like the leaving it."

Macbeth, i. 4.

Illud etiam somnium et magnae admirationis et clari exitus, quod eadem nocte duo consules P. Decius Mus et T. Manlius Torquatus Latino bello gravi ac periculoso non procul a Vesuvi montis radicibus positis castris viderunt.

Utrique enim quaedam per quietem species praedixit ex altera acie imperatorem, ex altera exercitum dis Manibus matrique Terrae deberi; utrius autem dux copias hostium superque eas sese ipsum devovisset, victricem abituram.

Id luce proxima consulibus sacrificio vel expiaturis, si posset averti, vel, si certum deorum etiam monitu visum foret, exsecuturis, exta somnio congruerunt,

convenitque inter eos, cuius cornu prius laborare coepisset, ut is capite suo fata patriae lueret.

Quae neutro reformidante Decium depoposcerunt.

17. "*When time shall call him home from banishment.*"
Richard II., i. 4.

Inimicorum conspiratione urbe pulsus M. Cicero, cum in villa quadam campi Atinatis deversaretur, animo in somnum profuso per loca deserta et invias regiones vaganti sibi C. Marium putavit obvium factum, interrogantem eum quid ita tam tristi vultu incerto itinere ferretur.

Audito deinde casu, quo conflictabatur, comprehendisse dexteram suam, ac se proximo lictori in monumentum ipsius ducendum tradidisse, quod diceret ibi esse ei laetioris status spem repositam.

Nec aliter evenit: nam in aede Iovis Mariana senatus consultum de reditu est eius factum.

18. "*Here was a royal fellowship of death.*"
Henry V., iv. 8.

C. autem Graccho imminentis casus atrocitas palam atque aperte per quietem denuntiata est: somno enim pressus Tiberi fratris effigiem vidit dicentis sibi nulla ratione eum vitare posse ne eo fato periret, quo ipse occidisset.

Id ex Graccho prius quam tribunatum, in quo fraternum exitum habuit, iniret, multi audierunt.

19. *"General, be advis'd:*
He comes to bad intent."

Othello, i. 3.

Quam bene Macedoniae rex Alexander per quietem visa imagine praemonitus erat ut vitae suae custos esset diligentior, si eum cavendi etiam periculi consilio fortuna instruere voluisset: namque Cassandri pestiferam sibi dexteram somnio prius cognovit quam exitu sensit.

Existimavit enim ab illo se interfici, cum eum numquam vidisset.

Interposito deinde tempore, postquam in conspectum venit, nocturni metus patefacta imagine, ut Antipatri filium esse cognovit, adiecto versu Graeco, qui fidem somniorum elevat, praeparati iam adversus caput suum venefici, quo occidisse Cassandri manu creditur, suspicionem reppulit.

20. *"For my part the sea cannot drown me."*

Tempest, iii. 2.

Longe indulgentius di in poeta Simonide, cuius salutarem inter quietem admonitionem consili firmitate roborarunt.

Is enim, cum ad litus navem adpulisset inhumatumque corpus iacens sepulturae mandasset, admonitus ab eo ne proximo die navigaret, in terra remansit.

Qui inde solverant, fluctibus et procellis in conspectu eius obruti sunt.

Ipse laetatus est quod vitam suam somnio quam navi credere maluisset.

21. "*Our bread was such as captive tears*
Have moistened many a thousand years."
Byron, Prisoner of Chillon.

At Karthaginiensium dux Hamilcar, cum obsideret Syracusas, inter somnum exaudisse vocem credidit nuntiantem futurum ut proximo die in ea urbe cenaret.

Laetus igitur perinde ac divinitus promissa victoria exercitum pugnae conparabat.

In quo inter Siculos et Poenos orta dissensione, castris eius Syracusani subita inruptione oppressis ipsum intra moenia sua vinctum pertraxerunt.

Ita magis spe quam somnio deceptus cenavit Syracusis captivus, non, ut animo praesumpserat, victor.

22. "*Revenge his foul and most unnatural murder.*"
Hamlet, i. 5.

Proximum somnium etsi paulo est longius, propter nimiam tamen evidentiam ne omittatur impetrat.

Duo familiares Arcades iter una facientes Megaram venerunt, quorum alter se ad hospitem contulit, alter in tabernam meritoriam devertit.

Is, qui in hospitio erat, vidit in somnis comitem suum orantem ut sibi cauponis insidiis circumvento subveniret: posse enim celeri eius adcursu se imminenti periculo subtrahi.

Quo viso excitatus prosiluit tabernamque, in qua is deversabatur, petere conatus est.

Pestifero deinde fato eius humanissimum propositum tamquam supervacuum damnavit et lectum ac somnum repetiit.

Tunc idem ei saucius oblatus obsecravit, ut, quoniam vitae suae auxilium ferre neglexisset, neci saltem ultionem non negaret: corpus enim suum a caupone trucidatum tum maxime plaustro ferri ad portam.

Tam constantibus familiaris precibus conpulsus, protinus ad portam cucurrit et plaustrum, quod in quiete demonstratum erat, comprehendit cauponemque ad capitale supplicium perduxit.

IV. DE MIRACULIS.

"*Swift, swift, the Great Twin Brethren*
Came spurring from the East."
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome.

Multa etiam interdiu et vigilantibus acciderunt perinde ac tenebrarum somnique nube involuta. Quae quia unde manaverint aut qua ratione constiterint dinoscere arduum est, merito miracula vocentur. Quorum e magno acervo in primis illud occurrit.

Cum apud lacum Regillum A. Postumius dictator et Tusculanorum dux Mamilius Octavius magnis viribus inter se concurrerent ac neutra acies ali-

quamdiu pedem referret, Castor et Pollux Romanarum partium propugnatores visi hostiles copias penitus fuderunt.

Item bello Macedonico P. Vatinius noctu urbem petens existimavit duos iuvenes excellentis formae albis equis residentes obvios sibi factos nuntiare die, qui praeterierat, Persen regem a Paulo captum.

Quod cum senatui indicasset, tamquam maiestatis eius et amplitudinis vano sermone contemptor in carcerem coniectus, postquam Pauli litteris illo die Persen captum adparuit, et custodia liberatus et insuper agro ac vacatione donatus est.

24. "*I'll make the statue move. . . .*
What you can make her speak,
I am content to hear: for 'tis as easy
To make her speak as move."

Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Captis a Camillo Veiis milites iussu imperatoris simulacrum Iunonis Monetae, quod ibi praecipua religione cultum erat, in urbem translaturi sede sua movere conabantur.

Quorum ab uno per iocum interrogata dea an Romam migrare vellet, velle se respondit.

Hac voce audita, lusus in admirationem versus est, iamque non simulacrum, sed ipsam caelo Iunonem petitam portare se credentes laeti in ea parte montis Aventini, in qua nunc templum eius cernimus, conlocaverunt.

25. *"Stones have been known to move."*
Macbeth, iii. 5.

Referam nunc quod suo saeculo cognitum manavit ad posteros, penetrales deos Aeneam Troia advectos Lavini conlocasse, inde ab Ascanio filio eius Albam, quam ipse condiderat, translatos pristinum sacrarium repetisse, et quia id humana manu factum existimari poterat, relatos Albam voluntatem suam altero transitu significasse.

Facta mentione urbis, e qua primordia civitas nostra traxit, divus Iulius fausta proles eius se nobis obfert.

Quem C. Cassius numquam sine praefatione publici parricidii nominandus, cum in acie Philippensi ardentissimo animo perstaret, vidit humano habitu augustiorem, purpureo paludamento amictum, minaci vultu et concitato equo in se impetum facientem.

Quo adspectu perterritus tergum hosti dedit, voce illa prius emissa: 'Quid enim amplius agam, si occidisse parum est?'

Non occideras tu quidem, Cassi, Caesarem; neque enim ulla exstingui divinitas potest.

26. *"For many men that stumble at the threshold,*
Are well foretold that danger lurks within."
3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

Simonidi apud Scopam cenanti Crannone, quod est in Thessalia oppidum, nuntiatum est duos iuvenes ad

ianuam venisse magnopere rogantes ut ad eos continuo prodiret.

Ad quos egressus neminem repperit ibi. Ceterum eo momento temporis triclinium, in quo Scopas epulabatur, conlapsum et ipsum et omnes convivas oppressit.

Quid hac felicitate locupletius, quam nec mare nec terra saeviens exstinguere valuit!

27. "*And your horse now would make him an ass.*"
Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

Non invitus huic subnecto Daphniten, ne quis ignoret quantum interfuerit cecinisse deorum laudes et numen obtrectasse.

Hic cum eius studii esset, cuius professores sophistae vocantur, ineptae et mordacis opinationis, Apollinem Delphis inridendi causa consuluit an equum invenire posset, cum omnino nullum habuisset.

Cuius ex oraculo reddita vox est, inventurum equum, sed ut eo proturbatus periret.

Inde cum iocabundus quasi delusa sacrarum sortium fide reverteretur, incidit in regem Attalum saepenumero a se contumeliosis dictis absentem lacessitum, eiusque iussu saxo, cui nomen erat Equi, praecipitatus, ad deos usque cavillandos dementis animi iusta supplicia pependit.

28. *"All unavoided is the doom of destiny."*
Richard III., iv. 4.

Eodem oraculo Macedonum rex Philippus admonitus ut a quadrigae violentia salutem suam custodiret, toto regno disiungi currus iussit eumque locum, qui in Boeotia Quadriga vocatur, semper vitavit.

Nec tamen denuntiatum periculi genus effugit: nam Pausanias in capulo gladii, quo eum occidit, quadrigam habuit caelatam.

Quae tam pertinax necessitas fati in filio Alexandro consimilis adparuit; siquidem Callanus Indus sua sponte se ardenti rogo superiecturus, interpellatus ab eo ecquid aut mandaret aut dicere vellet, 'Brevi te,' inquit, 'videbo.'

Nec id sine causa, quia voluntarium eius e vita excessum rapida mors Alexandri subsecuta est.

V. DE INSTITUTIS ANTIQUIS.

29. *"What custom wills, in all things should we do't."*
Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Apud antiquos non solum publice, sed etiam privatim nihil gerebatur nisi auspicio prius sumpto.

Quo ex more nuptiis etiam nunc auspices interponuntur, qui quamvis auspicia petere desierint, ipso tamen nomine veteris consuetudinis vestigia usurpantur.

Feminae cum viris cubantibus sedentes cenitabant. Quae consuetudo ex hominum convictu ad divina penetravit: nam Iovis epulo ipse in lectulum, Iuno et Minerva in sellas ad cenam invitabantur.

Quotiens vero inter virum et uxorem aliquid iurgi intercesserat, in sacellum deae Viriplacae, quod est in Palatio, veniebant et ibi invicem locuti quae voluerant, contentione animorum deposita, concordes revertebantur. Dea nomen hoc a placandis viris fertur adsecuta, veneranda quidem et nescio an praecipuis et exquisitis sacrificiis colenda, utpote cottidianae ac domesticae pacis custos.

30. "*Keep your fellows' counsels and your own.*"
Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 3.

Cum Asiae rex Eumenes amantissimus nostrae urbis bellum a Perse adversus populum Romanum comparari senatui nuntiasset, non ante sciri potuit, quid aut ille locutus esset aut patres respondissent, quam captum Persen cognitum est. Fidum erat et altum reipublicae pectus curia silentiique salubritate munitum et vallatum undique, cuius limen intrantes abiecta privata caritate publicam induerunt.

Maxima diligentia maiores hunc morem retinuerunt, ne quis se inter consulem et proximum lictorem, quamvis officii causa una progrederetur,

interponeret. Filio dumtaxat et ei puero ante patrem consulem ambulandi ius erat.

Qui mos adeo pertinaciter retentus est, ut Q. Fabius Maximus quinquiens consul, vir et iam pridem summae auctoritatis et tunc ultimae senectutis, a filio consule invitatus ut inter se et lictorem procederet, ne hostium Samnitium turba, ad quorum conloquium descendebant, elideretur, facere id noluerit.

Idem a senatu legatus ad filium consulem Suessam Pometiam missus, postquam animadvertit eum ad officium suum extra moenia oppidi processisse, indignatus quod ex lictoribus nemo se equo descendere iussisset, plenus irae sedere perseveravit. Quod cum filius sensisset, proximo lictori, ut sibi adpareret, imperavit. Cuius voci continuo Fabius obsecutus, 'Non ego,' inquit, 'fili, summum imperium tuum contempsi, sed experiri volui an scires consulem agere: nec ignoro quid patriae venerationi debeatur, verum publica instituta privata pietate potiora iudico.'

31. *"You know it is the feast of Lupercal."*
Julius Caesar, i. 1.

Illud quoque memoria repetendum est, quod tribunis plebis intrare curiam non licebat; ante valvas autem positis subselliis decreta patrum atten-

tissima cura examinabant, ut, si qua ex eis improbassent, rata esse non sinerent. Itaque veteribus senatus consultis C littera subscribi solebat, eaque nota significabatur illa tribunos quoque censuisse.

Equestris vero ordinis iuventus omnibus annis urbem spectaculo sui sub magnis auctoribus celebrabat: Lupercalium enim mos a Romulo et Remo incohatus est tunc, cum laetitia exsultantes, quod his avus Numitor rex Albanorum eo loco, ubi educati erant, urbem condere permiserat sub monte Palatino, facto sacrificio caesisque capris epularum hilaritate ac vino largiore provecti, obvios cincti pellibus immolatarum hostiarum iocantes petierunt.

32. *"I do despise them,*
For they do prank them in authority
Against all noble sufferance."

Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Statuam auratam nec in urbe nec in ulla parte Italiae quisquam prius adspexit quam a M'. Acilio Glabrione equestris patri poneretur in aede Pietatis. Eam autem aedem P. Cornelio Lentulo, M. Baebio consulibus ipse dedicaverat, compos voti factus rege Antiocho apud Thermopylas superato.

Ius civile per multa saecula inter sacra caerimoniasque deorum immortalium abditum solisque

pontificibus notum Cn. Flavius libertino patre genitus et scriba, cum ingenti nobilitatis indignatione factus aedilis curulis, vulgavit, ac fastos paene toto foro exposuit. Qui cum ad visendum aegrum collegam suum veniret, neque a nobilibus, quorum frequentia cubiculum erat completum, sedendi loco reciperetur, sellam curulem adferri iussit, et in ea honoris pariter atque contemptus sui vindex consedit.

33. "*We will every one be masked.*"
Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Tibicinum collegium solet in foro vulgi oculos in se convertere, cum inter publicas privatasque serias actiones personis tecto capite variaque veste velatum concentus edit. Inde tracta licentia.

Quondam vetiti in aede Iovis, quod prisco more factitaverant, vesci Tibur irati se contulerunt. Quorum ministerio senatus deserta sacra non aequo animo ferens per legatos a Tiburtibus petiit ut eos gratia sua Romanis templis restituerent. Quos illi in proposito perseverantes, interposita festae epulationis simulatione, mero somnoque sopitos plaustris in urbem devehendos curaverunt. Quibus et honos pristinus restitutus et huiusce lusus ius est datum. Personarum usus pudorem circumventae temulentiae causam habet.

34. *"Sir, I am a true labourer,*
I earn that I get, get that I wear."
As You Like It, iii. 2.

Fuit etiam illa simplicitas antiquorum in cibo capiendo humanitatis simul et continentiae certissima index; nam maximis viris prandere et cenare in propatulo verecundiae non erat. Nec sane ullas epulas habebant, quas populi oculis subicere erubescerent. Erant adeo continentiae attenti, ut frequentior apud eos pultis usus quam panis esset, ideoque in sacrificiis mola quae vocatur ex farre et sale constat. Exta farre sparguntur et pullis, quibus auspicia petuntur, puls obicitur. Primitiis enim et libamentis victus sui deos eo efficacius quo simplicius placabant.

Salubritatem suam industriae certissimo ac fidelissimo munimento tuebantur, bonaeque valetudinis eorum quasi quaedam mater erat frugalitas, inimica luxuriosis epulis et aliena nimiae vini abundantiae.

35. *"Then they move*
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders."
Milton, Paradise Lost, Bk. I.

Idem sensit proxima maiorum nostrorum gravitati Spartana civitas, quae severissimis Lycurgi legibus obtemperans aliquamdiu civium suorum oculos a

contemplanda Asia retraxit, ne inlecebris eius capti ad delicatius vitae genus prolaberentur.

Eiusdem civitatis exercitus non ante ad dimicandum descendere solebant quam tibiae concentu et anapaesti pedis modulo cohortationis calorem animo traxissent. Idem ad dissimulandum et occultandum vulnerum suorum cruorem puniceis in proelio tunicis utebantur, non ne ipsis adspectus eorum terrorem, sed ne hostibus fiduciae aliquid adferret.

36. "*An old rusty sword ta'en out of the town armoury.*"
Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Massilienses quoque ad hoc tempus usurpant disciplinae gravitatem, prisci moris observantia, caritate populi Romani praecipue conspicui.

A condita urbe gladius est ibi, quo noxii iugulantur, robigine quidem exesus et vix sufficiens ministerio, sed index in minimis quoque rebus omnia antiquae consuetudinis monumenta servantium.

Duae etiam ante portas eorum arcae iacent, altera qua liberorum, altera qua servorum corpora ad sepulturae locum plaustro devehuntur sine lamentatione, sine planctu. Luctus funeris die domestico sacrificio adhibitoque necessariorum convivio finitur: etenim quid adtinet aut humano dolori indulgeri aut divino numini invidiam fieri, quod immortalitatem suam nobiscum partiri noluerit?

37. *"Take arms against a sea of troubles,*
And by opposing end them."

Hamlet, iii. 1.

Venenum cicuta temperatum in ea civitate publice custoditur, quod datur ei, qui causas Sescentis—id enim senatus eius nomen est—exhibuit, propter quas mors sit illi expetenda. Quam consuetudinem Massiliensium non in Gallia ortam, sed ex Graecia translatam inde existimo, quod illam etiam in insula Cea servari animadverti, quo tempore Asiam cum Sex. Pompeio petens Iulidem oppidum intravi. Forte enim evenit ut tunc summae dignitatis ibi femina, sed ultimae iam senectutis, reddita ratione civibus cur excedere vita deberet, veneno consumere se destinarit mortemque suam Pompei praesentia clariorem fieri magni aestimaret. Nec preces eius vir ille, ut omnibus virtutibus, ita humanitatis quoque laude instructissimus, aspernari sustinuit. Venit itaque ad eam facundissimoque sermone, qui ore eius quasi e beato quodam eloquentiae fonte manabat, ab incepto consilio diu nequiquam revocare conatus ad ultimum propositum exsequi passus est. Cohortata deinde ad concordiam suos, distributo eis patrimonio et cultu suo, sacrisque domesticis maiori filiae traditis, poculum, in quo venenum temperatum erat, constanti dextera arripuit. Tum defusis Mercurio delibamentis et invocato numine eius, ut se placido itinere in meliorem sedis infernae deduceret

partem, cupido haustu mortiferam traxit potionem ac sermone significans quasnam subinde partes corporis sui rigor occuparet, cum iam eum cordi inminere esset elocuta, filiarum manus ad supremum opprimendorum oculorum officium advocavit. Nostros autem, tametsi novo spectaculo obstupefacti erant, suffusos tamen lacrimis dimisit.

38. "*What is the opinion of Pythagoras concerning wild-fowl?*"

Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

Sed ut ad Massiliensium civitatem, unde in hoc deverticulum excessi, revertar, intrare oppidum eorum nulli cum telo licet, praestoque est qui id custodiae gratia acceptum exituro reddat, ut hospitia sua, quemadmodum advenientibus humana sunt, ita ipsis quoque tuta sint.

Horum moenia egressis vetus ille mos Gallorum occurrit, quos memoria proditum est pecunias mutuas, quae his apud inferos redderentur, dare, quia persuasum habuerint animas hominum immortales esse. Dicerem stultos, nisi idem bracati sensissent, quod palliatus Pythagoras credidit.

Thraciae vero illa natio merito sibi sapientiae laudem vindicaverit, quae natales hominum flebiliter, exsequias cum hilaritate celebrans sine ullis doctorum praeceptis verum condicionis nostrae habitum pervidit.

Removeatur itaque naturalis omnium animalium dulcedo vitae, quae multa et facere et pati turpiter cogit, si ortu eius aliquanto felicior ac beatior finis reperietur.

39. "*And they are dead, and I will die.*"
Wordsworth, Complaint of a Forsaken Indian Woman.

Verum quid ego fortissimos hoc in genere prudentiae viros laudem?

Respiciantur Indorum feminae, quae, cum more patrio conplures eidem nuptae esse soleant, mortuo marito in certamen iudiciumque veniunt, quam ex his maxime dilexerit. Victrix gaudio exsultans deductaque a necessariis laetum prae se ferentibus vultum coniugis se flammis superiacit, et cum eo tamquam felicissima crematur: superatae cum tristitia et maerore in vita remanent.

Persarum admodum probabile institutum fuit, quod liberos suos non prius adspiciebant quam septimum annum implessent, quo parvulorum amissionem aequiore animo sustinerent.

VI. DE DISCIPLINA MILITARI.

40. *"Kill the boys and the luggage! 'tis expressly against the law of arms: 'tis as arrant a piece of knavery, mark you now, as can be offered; in your conscience now, is it not?"*

Henry V., iv. 7.

Venio nunc ad praecipuum decus et ad stabilimentum Romani imperii, salutari perseverantia ad hoc tempus sincerum et incolume servatum, militaris disciplinae tenacissimum vinculum, in cuius sinu ac tutela serenus tranquillusque beatae pacis status adquiescit.

Metellus, cum exercitum in Africa Iugurthino bello nimia Spuri Albini indulgentia corruptum accepisset, omnibus imperii nervis ad revocandam pristinae disciplinam militiae conixus est. Nec singulas partes adprehendit, sed totam continuo in suum statum redegit. Namque lixas e castris submovit, cibumque coctum venalem proponi vetuit: in agmine neminem militum ministerio servorum iumentorumque, ut arma sua et alimenta ipsi ferrent, uti passus est: castrorum subinde locum mutavit: eadem, tamquam Iugurtha semper adesset, vallo fossaque aptissime cinxit. Quid ergo restituta continentia, quid repetita industria profecit? Crebras scilicet victorias et multa tropaea peperit ex eo hoste, cuius tergum sub ambitioso imperatore Romano militi videre non contigerat.

41. *"I have lost my reputation."*

Othello, ii. 3.

Age, quanto spiritu putamus usum L. Quinctium Cincinnatum dictatorem eo tempore, quo devictis Aequiculis et sub iugum missis L. Minucium consulatum deponere coegit, quod castra eius idem hostes obsederant? Indignum enim maximo imperio credidit, quem non sua virtus, sed fossa vallumque tutum praestiterat, cuique verecundiae non fuerat arma Romana metu trepida clausis portis contineri. Ergo imperiosissimi duodecim fasces, penes quos senatus et equestris ordinis et universae plebis summum decus erat, quorumque nutu Latium ac totius Italiae vires regebantur, contusi atque fracti dictatoriae se animadversioni substraverunt: ac, ne inulta foret laesa gloria militaris, consul delicti omnis vindex punitus est.

42. *"Never more be officer of mine."*

Othello, ii. 3.

Papirius dictator, cum adversus imperium eius Q. Fabius Rullianus magister equitum exercitum in aciem eduxisset, quamquam fusis Samnitibus in castra redierat, tamen neque virtute eius neque successu neque nobilitate motus virgas expediri eumque nudari iussit. O spectaculum admirabile! Et Rullianus et magister equitum et victor scissa veste spoliatoque corpore lictorum se verberibus

lacerandum praebuit, ut in acie exceptorum vulnerum cruore nodosis ictibus renovato victoriarum, quas modo speciosissimas erat adeptus, titulos respergeret. Deinde occasionem Fabio confugiendi in Urbem dedit, ubi frustra senatus auxilium imploravit : nihilo minus enim Papirius in exigenda poena perseveravit. Itaque coactus est pater eius post dictaturam tertiumque consulatum rem ad populum devocare auxiliumque tribunorum plebi supplex pro filio petere. Neque hac re severitas Papiri refrenari potuit. Ceterum, cum ab universis civibus et ipsis tribunis plebi rogaretur, testatus est se poenam illam non Fabio, sed populo et tribuniciae concedere potestati.

43. "*What? have you run from slaves that apes would beat?*"

Coriolanus, i. 4.

L. quoque Calpurnius Piso consul, cum in Sicilia bellum adversus fugitivos gereret et C. Titius equitum praefectus multitudine hostium circumventus arma iis tradidisset, his praefectum ignominiae generibus adfecit : iussit eum toga laciniis abscissis amictum discinctaque tunica indutum nudis pedibus a mane in noctem usque ad principia per omne tempus militiae adesse. Interdixit etiam ei convictum hominum usumque balnearum, turmasque

equitum, quibus praefuerat, ademptis equis in funditorum alas transcripsit. Magnum profecto dedecus patriae pari sontium dedecore vindicatum est, quoniam quidem id egit Piso, ut qui cupiditate vitae adducti cruce dignissimis fugitivis tropaea de se statuere concesserant libertatique suae servili manu flagitiosum inponi iugum non erubuerant, amarum lucis usum experirentur mortemque, quam effeminate timuerant, viriliter optarent.

44. "*Up to the breaches, you rascals, will you?*"
Henry V., iii. 2.

Nec minus Pisone acriter Q. Metellus, qui cum ad Contrebiam res gereretur, conlocatas a se in quadam statione quinque cohortes atque ex ea viribus hostium depulsas repetere eandem stationem e vestigio iussit, non quod speraret ab his amissum locum recuperari posse, sed ut praeteritae culpam pugnae insequentis certaminis manifesto periculo puniret. Edixit etiam ut, si quis ex his fugiens castra petisset, pro hoste interficeretur. Qua severitate conpressi milites et corporibus fatigatis et animis desperatione vitae inplicatis loci tamen iniquitatem multitudinemque hostium superarunt. Humanae igitur imbecillitatis efficacissimum dura-mentum est necessitas.

In eadem provincia Q. Fabius Maximus ferocissimae gentis animos contundere et debilitare cupiens mansuetissimum ingenium suum ad tempus deposita clementia uti severitate coegit: omnium enim, qui ex praesidiis Romanorum ad hostes transfugerant captique erant, manus abscidit, ut trunca prae se bracchia gestantes metum defectionis reliquis inicerent.

45. *"We cannot all be masters."*

Othello, i. 1.

Superior Africanus ad firmandam disciplinam militarem aliquid ab alienissima sibi crudelitate amaritudinis mutuandum existimavit: siquidem devicta Karthagine, cum omnes, qui ex nostris exercitibus ad Poenos transierant, in suam potestatem redegisset, gravius in Romanos quam in Latinos transfugas animadvertit: hos enim tamquam patriae fugitivos crucibus adfixit, illos tamquam perfidos socios securi percussit.

Posterior Africanus everso Punico imperio exterarum gentium transfugas in edendis populo spectaculis feris bestiis obiecit, et L. Paulus Perse rege superato eiusdem generis et culpae homines elephantis proterendos substravit, utilissimo quidem exemplo, si tamen acta excellentissimorum virorum humiliter aestimare sine insolentiae reprehensione permittitur:

aspero enim et abseiso castigationis genere militaris disciplina indiget, quia vires armis constant, quae ubi a recto tenore desciverint, oppressura sunt, nisi opprimantur.

Disciplina militaris acriter retenta principatum Italiae Romano imperio peperit, multarum urbium, magnorum regum, validissimarum gentium regimen largita est, fauces Pontici sinus patefecit, Alpium Taurique montis convulsa claustra tradidit ortumque e parvula Romuli casa totius terrarum orbis fecit columen.

VII. DE IURE TRIUMPHANDI.

46. *"Most learned judge!"*

Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Ob levia proelia quidam imperatores triumphos sibi decerni desiderabant. Quibus ut occurreretur, lege cautum est ne quis triumpharet, nisi qui quinque milia hostium una acie cecidisset. Ceterum ne tam praeclara lex cupiditate laureae oblitteraretur, legis alterius adiutorio fulta est, quam L. Marcius et M. Cato tribuni plebei tulerunt Poenam enim imperatoribus minatur, qui aut hostium occisorum in proelio aut amissorum civium falsum numerum litteris senatui ausi essent referre, iubetque eos, cum primum urbem

intrassent, apud quaestores urbanos iurare de utroque numero vere ab his senatui esse scriptum.

Post has leges iudicii illius tempestiva mentio introducetur, in quo de iure triumphandi inter clarissimas personas et actum et excussum est.

C. Lutatius consul et Q. Valerius praetor circa Siciliam insignem Poenorum classem deleverant. Quo nomine Lutatio consuli triumphum senatus decrevit. Cum autem Valerius sibi quoque eum decerni desideraret, negavit id fieri oportere Lutatius, ne in honore triumphi minor potestas maiori aequaretur, pertinaciusque progressa contentione Valerius sponsione Lutatium provocavit, ni suo ductu Punica classis esset oppressa, nec dubitavit restipulari Lutatius.

Itaque iudex inter eos convenit Atilius Calatinus, apud quem Valerius in hunc modum egit: consulem ea pugna in lectica claudum iacuisse, se autem omnibus imperatoriis partibus functum.

Tunc Calatinus, prius quam Lutatius causam suam ordiretur, 'Quaero,' inquit, 'Valeri, a te, si dimicandum necne esset contrariis inter vos sententiis dissedissetis, utrum quod consul an quod praetor imperasset maius habiturum fuerit momentum?'

Respondit Valerius non facere se controversiam quin priores partes consulis essent futurae.

'Age deinde,' inquit Calatinus, 'si diversa auspicia accepissetis, cuius magis auspicio staretur?'

'Item,' respondit Valerius, 'consulis.'

'Iam Hercules,' inquit, 'cum de imperio et auspicio inter vos disceptationem susceperim, et tu utroque adversarium tuum superiorem fuisse fatearis, nihil est quod ulterius dubitem. Itaque, Lutati, quamvis adhuc tacueris, secundum te litem do.'

His illud subnectam: moris est ab imperatore ducturo triumphum consules invitari ad cenam, deinde rogari ut venire supersedeant, ne quis eo die, quo ille triumpharit, maioris in eodem convivio sit imperii.

VIII. DE CENSORIA NOTA.

47. "*You have condemned and noted Lucius Pella.*"
Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

Castrensis disciplinae tenacissimum vinculum et militaris rationis diligens observatio admonet me ut ad censuram pacis magistram custodemque transgrediar. Nam ut opes populi Romani in tantum amplitudinis imperatorum virtutibus excesserunt, ita probitas et continentia censorio supercilio examinata est opus effectu par bellicis laudibus. Quid enim prodest foris esse strenuum, si domi male vivitur?

Camillus et Postumius censores aera poenae nomine eos, qui ad senectutem caelibes pervenerant, in aerarium deferre inserunt.

Quid de Fabrici Luscini censura loquar? Narravit omnis aetas et deinceps narrabit ab eo Cornelium Rufinum duobus consulatibus et dictatura speciosissime functum, quod decem pondo vasa argentea conparasset, perinde ac malo exemplo luxuriosum, in ordine senatorio non retentum esse.

M. autem Antonius et L. Flaccus censores Duronium senatu moverunt, quod legem de coercendis conviviorum sumptibus latam tribunus plebi abrogaverat. Mirifica notae causa: quam enim impudenter Duronius rostra conscendit illa dicturus: 'Freni sunt iniecti vobis, Quirites, nullo modo perpetiendi. Adligati et constricti estis amaro vinculo servitutis: lex enim lata est, quae vos esse frugi iubet. Abrogemus igitur istud horridae vetustatis robigine obsitum imperium: etenim quid opus libertate, si volentibus luxu perire non licet?'

IX. DE MAIESTATE.

48. "*Signs of nobleness, like stars, shall shine*
On all deservers."

Macbeth, i. 4.

Quid plus tribui potuit consuli quam est datum reo Metello? Qui cum causam repetundarum diceret tabulaeque eius ab accusatore expostulatae ad nomen

inspiciendum circa iudices ferrentur, totum concilium ab earum contemplatione oculos avertit, ne de aliqua re, quae in his relatae erant, videretur dubitasse. Non in tabulis sed in vita Q. Metelli argumenta sincere administratae provinciae legenda sibi iudices crediderunt, indignum rati integritatem tanti viri exigua cera et paucis litteris perpendi.

Sed quid mirum, si debitus honos a civibus Metello tributus est, quem Superiori Africano etiam hostis praestare non dubitavit? Siquidem rex Antiochus bello, quod cum Romanis gerebat, filium eius a militibus suis interceptum honoratissime excepit regiisque muneribus donatum ultro et celeriter patri remisit, quamquam ab eo tum maxime finibus imperii pellebatur. Sed et rex et lacessitus maiestatem excellentissimi viri venerari quam dolorem suum ulcisci maluit.

49. *"Receive such welcome at my hand*
As honour without breach of honour makes tender of."

Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

Ad eundem Africanum in Liternina villa se retinentem conplures praedonum duces videndi eius causa eodem tempore forte confluxerunt. Quos cum ad vim faciendam venire existimasset, praesidium domesticorum in tecto conlocavit eratque in his repellendis et animo et adparatu occupatus. Quod ut praedones

animadverterunt, dimissis militibus abiectisque armis ianuae adpropinquant et clara voce nuntiant Scipioni non vitae eius hostes, sed virtutis admiratores venisse, conspectum et congressum tanti viri quasi caeleste aliquod beneficium expetentes: proinde securum se spectandum praebere ne gravetur. Haec postquam domestici Scipioni rettulerunt, fores reserari eosque intromitti iussit. Qui postes ianuae tamquam aliquam religiosissimam aram sanctumque templum venerati cupide Scipionis dexteram adprehenderunt, ac diu osculati, positis ante vestibulum donis, quae deorum immortalium numini consecrari solent, laeti quod Scipionem vidisse contigisset, ad rates reverterunt. Quid hoc fructu maiestatis excelsius, quid etiam iucundius? Hostis iram admiratione sui placavit, spectaculo esentiae suae latronum gestientes oculos vidit.

50. "*The heavenly rhetoric of thine eye.*"
Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

Et haec quidem vivo Scipioni, illud autem Aemilio Paulo exanimi contigit: nam cum exsequiae eius celebrarentur ac forte tunc principes Macedoniae legationis nomine Romae morarentur, funebri lecto sponte sua sese subiecerunt. Quod aliquanto maius videbitur, si qui cognoscat lecti illius frontem Macedonicis triumphis fuisse adornatam. Quod spectaculum funeri speciem alterius triumphi adiecit.

C. etiam Marius in profundum ultimarum miseriarum abiectus ex ipso vitae discrimine beneficio maiestatis emersit: missus enim ad eum occidendum in privata domo Minturnis clausum servus publicus natione Cimber et senem et inermem et squalore obsitum strictum gladium tenens adgredi non sustinuit, et claritate viri obcaecatus abiecto ferro attonitus inde ac tremens fugit.

Cimbrica nimirum calamitas oculos hominis praestrinxit, devictaeque gentis suae interitus animum comminuit, etiam dis immortalibus indignum ratis ab uno eius nationis interfici Marium, quam totam deleverat.

Minturnenses autem maiestate illius capti comprehensum iam et constrictum dira fati necessitate incolumem praestiterunt.

ABBREVIATIONS

a., active.
abbrev., abbreviation.
abl., ablative.
abs., absolute.
acc., accusative.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
card., cardinal.
c. or com., common.
comp., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
contr., contraction.
dat., dative.
defect., defective.
dem., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
dim., diminutive.
=, equivalent to.
esp., especially.
etc., et cetera.
f., feminine.
fr., from.
freq., frequentative.
fut., future.
gen., genitive.
gov., governing.
i.e., id est.
imperat., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
interrog., interrogative.
irreg., irregular.
lit., literally.
loc., locative.
m., masculine.
n., neuter.
nom., nominative.
num., numeral.
part., participle.
pass., passive.
perf., perfect.
pers., person.
plu., plural.
poss., possessive.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
pron., pronoun.
pronom., pronominal.
reflex., reflexive.
rel., relative.
sc., scilicet.
sing., singular.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive.
superl., superlative.
trans., transitive.
usu., usually.
v. a., verb active.
v. n., verb neuter.
voc., vocative.
w., with.

N.B.—(1) A number followed by 'v. a.' or 'v. n.' indicates the conjugation ; by 'm.,' 'f.,' or 'n.,' the declension.

(2) The quantity of all uncertain vowels is marked long (—) or short (⏑).

(3) *Accent.* (*a*) If the *penultimate* (or syllable next to the end) is long, the accent is on that syllable, as *dīvĭ́nŭs.*

(*b*) If the penultimate is short, the accent is on the *antepenultimate* (or third syllable from the end), as *dīvĭnĭ́tās.*

VOCABULARY.

1.

dē, prep. w. abl., *down from, about, concerning.*

ōmen, -inis, 3 n., *a foretelling, sign, omen.*

observātio, -onis, 3 f., *a watching, observation.*

ăliquī, ăliquă, ăliquŏd, pronom. indef. adj., *some, any.*

contactus, -ūs, 4 m., *a touching, contact.*

rĕligio, -ōnis, 3 f., *belief in the gods, piety, worship, religion.*

innecto, -nexŭi, -nexum, 3 v. a., *to fasten, to connect.*

nōn, adv., *not, by no means.*

fortŭītus, -a, -um, adj., *casual, accidental.*

mōtus, -ūs, 4 m., *a moving, motion, movement.*

sĕd, conj., *but.*

dīvīnus, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to the gods, divine.*

prōvidentia, -ae, 1 f., *foresight, fore-knowledge, forethought, providence.*

consto, -stĭti, -stātum, 1 v. n., *to remain, avail, endure, consist of,* **constat**, *impers., it is agreed, well known.*

crēdo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 v. a., *to trust, believe, suppose.*

urbs, urbis, 3 f., *a city, esp. the city of Rome.*

ā (ăb before vowels), prep. w. abl., *from, by.*

Gallus, -i, 2 m., *a Gaul.*

dēiicio, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v. a., *to throw down, shatter, destroy.*

dēlĭbĕro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to take counsel, consider.*

păter, patris, 3 m., *a father, senator.*

conscriptus, -a, -um, part. of conscribo, -scripsi, -scriptum, 3 v. a., *to enlist, enrol,*

Patres Conscripti, i.e. Patres et Conscripti, *the Fathers (the original Roman Patricians) and the Elect,* together forming the Senate.

utrum, conj., *whether,* used in double questions.

Vēii, Vēiorum, 2 m. plu., *Veii, a city in Etruria, about twelve miles fr. Rome.*

nĭgro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n., *to remain, withdraw, depart.*

ăn, conj., *or, or whether,* in involving the second and

succeeding members of disjunctive interrogations.

sŭus, -a, -um, reflex. poss. pron., *his own, her own, its own, their own.*

moenĭa, -ĭum, 3 n. plu., *city walls, ramparts.*

restĭtŭo, -ŭi, -ūtum, 3 v. a., *to set up again, to rebuild, restore.*

fortĕ, adv., *by chance.*

ĭs, ĕa, ĭd, dem. pronom. adj., *that; he, she, it, they.*

tempŭs, -ŏris, 3 n., *time.*

centŭrĭo, -ōnis, 3 m., *a centurion*, the commander of 100 men.

ĭn, prep. w. acc., *into, against;* w. abl., *in, upon.*

cŏmĭtĭum, -i, 2 n., a place near the Roman forum, where the comitia (elections) were held, *the place of assembly.*

exclāmo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to call* or *cry out, exclaim.*

signĭfĕr, -ĕri, 2 m., *a standard-bearer.*

stătŭo, -ŭi, -ūtum, 3 v. a., *to cause to stand, set up, place, erect.*

signum, -i, 2 n., the *standard* of a Roman cohort, *a statue.*

hīc, adv., *here.*

optĭme, adv., *in the best way, best.*

mănĕo, -si, -sum, 2 v. n., *to remain.*

vox, vōcis, 3 f., *a voice, cry, saying, expression.*

audĭo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, 4 v. a., *to hear, listen to.*

sĕnātus, -ūs, 4 m., *the Senate*, the council of the elders at Rome.

accĭpĭo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a., *to receive, approve.*

sŭī, sĭbi, sē or **sēsē**, pron. reflex. 3rd pers. sing. and plu., *of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

respondĕo, -di, -sum, 2 v. n., *to answer, reply.*

ē (**ex**), prep. w. abl., *out of, from.*

vestīgĭum, -i, 2 n., *a footstep, trace, mark;* of time, *a point;* hence **e vestigio**, *instantly.*

-quĕ, enclitic conj., *and, both.*

transĕo, -īvi and -ĭi, -ĭtum, 4 v. n. and a., *to go across, pass by, cross over.*

consĭlĭum, -i, 2 n., *a plan, design.*

ŏmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 v. a., *to let go, abandon, give up.*

quam, adv., *how, than, as.*

paucus, -a, -um, adj., *few.*

verbum, -i, 2 n., *a word.*

dŏmĭcĭlĭum, -i, 2 n., *a dwelling place, house.*

sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. irreg., *to be.* **fūtūrus**, -a, -um, fut. part., used as noun in the neut.

sŭpĕrus, -a, -um, adj., *upper, higher;* comp., **sŭpĕrĭor**, -us, *higher, former, greater;* superl., **summus**, -a, -um, and **sŭprēmus**, -a, -um, *uppermost, highest, greatest, most distinguished, last.*

impĕrĭum, -i, 2 n., *power,*

authority, government, dominion.

confirmo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to strengthen, establish, clinch.*

condicio, -ōnis, 3 f., *rank, condition, agreement, proposal.*

2.

Camillus, -i, 2 m., *Camillus.*

cum, conj., *when, since, although.*

precor, -atus, 1 v. n. dep., *to pray, beseech, supplicate.*

ut, conj. (1) with ind., *as, when, how;* (2) with subj., *that, so that, in order that.*

si, conj., *if.*

quis, qua, quid, indef. pron., *any*, after si, ne, nisi, num.

deus, dei, 2 m., *a god;* plu. nom., **di**; dat. and abl., **dis.**

nimius, -a, -um, adj., *excessive, too great, too much.*

felicitas, -atis, 3 f., *happiness, good luck, success.*

populus, -i, 2 m., *a nation, people.*

Romanus, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to Rome, Roman;* plu., **Romani**, -orum, *the Romans* in their military capacity.

video, vidi, visum, 2 v. a., *to see, behold;* pass., *to seem.*

invidia, -ae, 1 f., *envy, jealousy, ill-will, unpopularity.*

incommodum, i, 2 n., *inconvenience, trouble, misfortune.*

satio, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to satisfy, appease.*

subitus, -a, -um, adj., *sudden, unexpected.*

lapsus, -ūs, 4 m., *a fall, gliding, slipping.*

decido, -cidi, 3 v. n., *to fall down, sink.*

qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., *who, which, what;* at the beginning of a sentence may often be translated by, *and (but, for) this* or *that.*

ad, prep. w. acc., *to, towards, at, near, up to.*

damnatio, -ōnis, 3 f., *a condemnation.*

postea, adv., *afterwards, subsequently.*

opprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3 v. a., *to press upon, crush, oppress, close.*

pertineo, -ui, 2 v. n., *to extend, reach, belong, relate.*

merito, adv., *deservedly.*

laus, laudis, 3 f., *praise, glory, fame.*

inter, prep. w. acc., *among, between, in the midst of.*

victoria, -ae, 1 f., *victory.*

et, conj., *and, both, even, also.*

pius, -a, -um, adj., *holy, dutiful, pious, patriotic.*

precatio, -ōnis, 3 f., *prayer, supplication, petition.*

amplus, -a, -um, adj., *full, spacious, magnificent, glorious;* comp., **amplior**; superl., **amplissimus.**

vir, viri, 2 m., *a man, husband, hero.*

certo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to strive, compete, contend.*

aeque, adv., *equally.*

ĕnim, conj., *for.*
virtūs, -ūtis, 3 f., *manliness, bravery, virtue, merit.*
patrĭa, -ae, 1 f., *native land.*
augĕo, auxi, auctum, 2 v. a., *to make bigger, increase, swell.*
bŏnus, -a, -um, adj., *good;* comp., mĕlĭor; superl., optĭmus; as subst., bŏnum, -i, 2 n., *a good;* gen. plur., bŏna, -orum, *wealth, riches, prosperity.*
mălum, -i, 2 n., *an evil, misfortune.*
transfĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, 3 v. a., *to carry across, transfer, remove.*
vŏlo, vŏlui, velle, v. n. irreg. and defect., *to will, wish, desire.*

3.

quĭs or quī, quae, quŏd or quĭd, interrog. pron., *who, which, what.*
illĕ, illă, illŭd, dem. pronom. adj., *that yonder, that;* as subst., *he, she, it.*
L., abbrev. for *Lūcĭus*, a Roman praenomen.
Paulus, -i, 2 m., *Paulus.*
consul, -ŭlis, 3 m., *a consul*, one of the two highest magistrates in the Roman republic.
ēvĕnĭo, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v. n., *to turn out, happen.*
mĕmŏrābĭlis, -e, adj., *noteworthy.*
sors, sortis, 3 f., *a drawing of lots, destiny, chance, fortune;* in plu., *an oracular response.*
obvĕnĭo, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v. a., *to meet, to fall to one's lot.*
bellum, -i, 2 n., *war.*
cum, prep. w. abl., *with, in company with.*
rex, rēgis, 3 m., *a king, monarch.*
Perses, -ae, 1 m., *Perses* or *Perseus*, the last king of Macedonia.
gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3 v. a., *to carry, carry on, wage.*
dŏmus, -ūs, 4 f., *a house, home;* acc., dŏmum, *homewards;* loc., domi, *at home.*
cūrĭa, -ae, 1 f., the Roman *Senate-house.*
regrĕdĭor, -gressus, 3. v. n. dep., *to go back, return.*
fīlĭŏla, -ae, 1 f. dim., *a little daughter.*
nōmen, -ĭnis, 3 n., *a name, excuse, account.*
Tertĭa, -ae, 1 f., a Roman praenomen (*the third child*).
tum, adv., *then.*
admŏdum, adv., *wholly, quite.*
parvŭlus, -a, -um, adj., *small, tiny.*
oscŭlor, -atus, 1 v. a. dep., *to kiss.*
tristis, -e, adj., *sad, melancholy, downcast.*
ănĭmădverto, -ti, -sum, 3 v. a., *to turn the mind to, notice, observe, censure.*
interrŏgo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to ask.*
quĭd, adv., *why?*

vultus, -ūs, 4 m., *expression, face, countenance.*

Persa, -ae, 1 m., the name of a dog.

pĕrĕo, -īvi or -ĭi, 2 v. n. irreg., *to perish, die.*

dĕcēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n., *to depart, die.*

autem, conj., *but, now, moreover.*

cătellus, -i, 2 m. dim., *a little dog, pup.*

pŭella, -ae, 1 f., *a girl.*

dēlĭcĭae, -ārum, 1 f. plu., *delight, pleasure, pet.*

hăbĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. a., *to have, possess, deem, hold, consider.*

arrĭpĭo, -ŭi, -reptum, 3 v. a., *to seize, lay hold on, appropriate.*

ĭgĭtur, conj., *therefore.*

dictum, -i, 2 n., *a saying, word, remark.*

quăsi, adv., *as if, as it were.*

certus, -a, -um, adj., *fixed, determined, sure, trusty.*

spes, spēi, 5 f., *hope.*

clārus, a, -um, adj., *clear, bright, glorious, splendid.*

trĭumphus, i, 2 m., *a triumph.*

ănĭmus, -i, 2 m., *the mind, feelings.*

praesūmo, -sumpsi, -sumptum, 3 v. a., *to take beforehand, anticipate, imagine.*

4.

C., abbrev. for **Gaius**, a Roman praenomen.

Mārĭus, -i, 2 m., *Marius.*

prŏcul, adv., *at a distance, far away;* prep. w. abl., *far from.*

dŭbĭus, -a, -um, adj., *wavering, uncertain, doubtful.* **procul dubio**, *without doubt.*

sălūs, -ūtis, 3 f., *safety.*

hostis, -is, 3 c., *an enemy.*

iūdĭco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to judge, condemn, proclaim.*

Fannĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Fannia.*

Minturnae, -arum, 1 f. plu., a city of Latium, at the mouth of the river Liris.

custōdĭa, -ae, 1 f., *a watching, confinement, restraint.*

causa, -ae, 1 f., *a reason, cause, judicial process;* abl., **causa**, w. gen. of subst. or abl. of poss. adj., *for the sake of, on account of.*

dēdūco, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to lead down.*

ăsellus, -i, 2 m. dim., *a little ass.*

pābŭlum, -i, 2 n., *food, fodder.*

obĭcĭo, -ieci, -iectum, 3 v. a., *to throw against, expose, offer.*

neglĕgo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to disregard, slight, neglect.*

ăqua, -ae, 1 f., *water.*

prōcurro, -cŭcurri and -curri, -cursum, 3 v. n., *to run forth, project.*

hīc, haec, hōc, dem. pron., *this.*

spectācŭlum, -i, 2 n., *a sight.*

obfĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, 3 v. a. irreg., *to bring before, present.*

rĕor, ratus, 2 v. a. dep., *to think, suppose.*

multĭtūdo, -ĭnis, 3 f., *a great number, crowd.*
ŏpem (acc.), ŏpis, 3 f., *power, wealth, aid, help.*
fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3 v. a. irreg., *to bear, carry, endure, say.*
conflŭo, -xi, 3 v. n., *to flow together.*
impetro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to obtain* (by asking), *procure.*
măre, -is, 3 n., *the sea.*
perdŭco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a., *to lead through, conduct.*
prōtĭnus, adv., *immediately, instantly.*
nāvĭcŭla, -ae, 1 f. dim., *a little boat, small vessel.*
conscendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a., *to climb up, embark.*
Afrĭca, -ae, 1 f., *Africa.*
pervĕho, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to carry over, convey.*
armă, -ōrum, 2 n. plu., *arms.*
Sulla, -ae, 1 f., *Sulla.*
victrix, -īcis, adj., *conquering, victorious.*
effŭgĭo, -fūgi, -fŭgĭtum, 3 v. a., *to flee from, escape.*

5.

adnŏtātus, -ūs, 4 m., *observation, remark.*
dignus, -a, -um, adj., *worthy.*
quŏque, conj., *also.*
sŭb, prep. w. acc. and abl., *under, beneath.*
Pĕtĭlĭus, -i, 2 m., *Petilius.*
Lĭgŭrĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Liguria*, a part of northern Italy, extending from Etruria to the borders of Gaul.
occĭdo, -cĭdi, -cāsum, 3 v. n., *to fall, die, be killed.*
nam, conj., *for.*
mons, montis, 3 m., *a mountain.*
Lētus, -i, 2 m., *a mountain in Liguria.*
cognōmen, -ĭnis, 3 n., *a name, surname.*
oppugno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to attack, besiege.*
ădhortātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *an exhortation, encouragement.*
mīlĕs, -ĭtis, 3 m., *a soldier, soldiery.*
dīco, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to say, tell.*
hŏdĭē, adv., *to-day.*
ĕgo, mĕi, pron., *I;* plu., **nos**
ŭtĭquĕ, adv., *in any case, certainly, undoubtedly.*
căpĭo, cēpi, captum, 3 v. a., *to take, capture, receive.*
inconsīdĕrātē, adv., *recklessly, thoughtlessly.*
proellĭor, -atus, 1 v. n. dep., *to join battle, fight.*
iactus, -ūs, 4 m., *a throwing, utterance.*
lētum, -i, 2 n., *death.*

6.

prōdĭgĭum, -i, 2 n., *a prophetic sign, portent, prodigy.*
Servĭus, -i, 2 m., **Tullĭus**, -i, 2 m., *Servius Tullius*, the sixth king of Rome.
ĕtĭam, conj., *also, furthermore, even.*

pŭĕrŭlus, -i, 2 m. dim., *a little boy, child.*

dormĭo, -īvi and -ĭi, -ītum, 4 v. n., *to sleep.*

circā, prep. w. acc. and adv., *around, about.*

căput, -ĭtis, 3 n., *a head, life.*

flamma, -ae, 1 f., *a flame.*

ēmĭco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n., *to spring forth, shoot out.*

dŏmesticus, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to the house;* subst. plur., *members of a family, household slaves.*

ŏcŭlus, -i, 2 m., *an eye.*

adnōto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to mark, remark, note, observe.*

Ancus, -i, 2 m., **Marcius**, -i, 2 m., *Ancus Marcius*, the fourth king of Rome.

uxor, -ōris, 3 f., *a wife.*

Tānăquil, -ĭlis, 3 f., the wife of Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome.

admīror, -āri, 1 v. a. dep., *to wonder at, admire.*

serva, -ae, 1 f., *a female slave.*

nascor, natus, 3 v. n. dep., *to be born.*

mŏdus, -i, 2 m., *a manner, way, fashion, limit.*

fīlius, -i, 2 m., *a son.*

ēdūco, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to rear, bring up, educate.*

rēgius, -a, -um, adj., *of a king, royal.*

fastīgium, -i, 2 n., *the highest point, prominence, dignity.*

ēvĕho, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to carry out, raise, uplift.*

7.

ăcer, ācris, -ĕre, adj., *sharp, keen, severe.*

dīūtinus, -a, -um, adj., *lasting, enduring.*

Vēiens, -entis, 3 c., *an inhabitant of Veii.*

intrā, prep. w. acc. and adv., *inside, within.*

compello, -pŭli, -pulsum, 3 v. a., *to drive, force.*

possum, pŏtŭi, posse, v. n. irreg., *to be able.*

mŏra, -ae, 1 f., *delay.*

minus, adv., *less.*

obsĭdĕo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 v. a., *to besiege.*

intŏlĕrābĭlis, -e, adj., *unendurable.*

exopto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to desire earnestly, to want.*

iter, itĭnĕris, 3 n., *a way, road*

mīrus, -a, -um, adj., *wonderful, strange.*

immortālis, -e, adj., *immortal.*

pătĕfăcio, -fēci, -factum, 3 v. a., *to lay open, show, make clear.*

sūbito, adv., *suddenly.*

Albānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Alba*, a city in Latium, from which Rome was founded.

lăcus, -ūs, 4 m., *a lake.*

Albanus lacus, *the Alban lake*, situated near the city of Alba.

nĕc, nēque, conj., *neither, nor, and not.*

caelestis, -e, adj., *of heaven, heavenly;* subst., *the gods.*

imber, -bris, 3 m., *rain, heavy rain.*
ĭnundātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *a flood, overflowing.*
ullus, -a, -um, pronom. adj., *any*, generally with negative.
amnis, -is, 3 m., *a river.*
adiŭvo, -iūvi, -iūtum, 1 v. a., *to assist, heighten, raise.*
sŏlĭtus, -a, -um, adj., *accustomed, usual, ordinary.*
stagnum, -i, 2 n., *a body of standing water, pool.*
excēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. a., *to pass out, exceed, surpass.*
rēs, rēi, s. f., *a thing, circumstance, event, phenomenon.*
explōro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to investigate.*
grātĭa, -ae, 1 f., *favour, esteem, grace, kindness, thanks;* abl. **gratia** (like causa), *for the sake of, on account of.*
lēgātus, -i, 2 m., *an envoy, ambassador, messenger, lieutenant.*
Delphĭcus, -a, -um, adj., *of Delphi*, in Phocis, the seat of the Pythian oracle.
ōrācŭlum, -i, 2 n., *an oracle.*
mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 v. a., *to send.*
rĕfĕro, rettuli, rĕlātum, referre, 3 v. a., *to bring back, report, relate.* **pedem referre**, *to retreat.*
praecĭpĭo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a., *to enjoin, advise, instruct.*
ēmitto, mīsi, missum, 3 v. a., *to send out, let out.*
pĕr, prep. w. acc., *through, by means of, during, on account of.*
ăger, agri, 2 m., *a field, territory;* plu., *the country.*
diffundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3 v. a., *to pour in different directions, spread.*
sīc, adv., *thus, so.*
vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 v. n., *to come.*
pŏtestas, -ātis, 3 f., *power, rule, dominion.*
prĭus, adv., *before.* **prius quam**, conj., *before that.*
rĕnuntĭo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to bring back word, report, announce.*
hăruspex, -ĭcis, 3 m., *a soothsayer, diviner*, who foretold the future by inspecting the entrails of victims.
noster, -tra, -trum, pronom. adj., *our, ours.*
răpĭo, -ŭi, raptum, 3 v. a., *to seize.*
castră, -ōrum, 2 n. plur., *a camp.*
perfĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, -ferre, v. a. irreg., *to carry through* or *over, to endure.*
ergō, conj., *therefore, so.*
duplex, -ĭcis, adj., *double.*
praedictĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *a foretelling.*
mŏnĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. a., *to warn, advise.*
īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, pronom. adj., *the same.*
paenĕ, adv., *almost, nearly.*
pārĕo, -ŭi, 2 v. n., *to obey, submit to.*

pŏtĭor, pŏtĭtus, 4 v. a. dep., *to get possession of*, with abl. or gen.

8.

sŏcĭālis, -e, adj., *pertaining to allies*. **sociale bellum**, *the Social War*. (See note.)

Nŏlānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Nola*, a city in Campania.

ante, prep. w. acc. and adv., *before*.

praetōrium, -i, 2 n., *a general's tent*.

immŏlo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to sacrifice*.

īmus, -a, -um, superl. adj., *inmost, undermost, lowest*.

pars, partis, 3 f., *a part, direction*; plu., *a side, cause*.

āra, -ae, 1 f., *an altar*.

prŏlābor, -lapsus, 3 v. n. dep., *to glide forward, slip, fall*.

anguis, -is, 3 f., *a snake*.

prōspĭcio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 v. a., *to see in front, observe*.

Postŭmius, -i, 2 m., *Postumius*.

hortātus, -ūs, 4 m., *exhortation, advice*.

continŭō, adv., *immediately*.

exercĭtus, -ūs, 4 m., *an army*.

expĕdĭtio, -ōnis, 3 f., *an enterprise, expedition, attack*.

ēdūco, -duxi, -ductum, 3 v. a., *to lead out*.

āc, **atque**, conj., *and, and indeed*; in comparisons, *as, than, to, from*.

fortis, -e, adj., *brave, strong*.

Samnites, -ium, 3 m. plu., *the Samnites*, inhabiting the highlands in the centre of Italy.

pŏtentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *power*.

grādus, -ūs, 4 m., *a step, stage*.

fundāmentum, -i, 2 n., *a foundation*.

exsisto, -stĭti, -stĭtum, 3 v. n., *to appear, arise, become*.

9.

Flāmĭnĭus, -i, 2 m., *Flaminius*.

inauspĭcātō, adv., *without consulting the auspices*.

crĕo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to create, appoint*.

ăpud, prep. w. acc., *near, by, before, in the presence of*.

Trăsŭmennus, -i, 2 m., a lake in Etruria, now *Lago di Perugia*.

Hannĭbal, -ālis, 3 m., *Hannibal*, commander of the Carthaginian forces in the Second Punic War, B.C. 218-202.

confligo, -flixi, -flictum, 3 v. n., *to fight, struggle*.

convello, -velli, -vulsum, 3 v. a., *to tear up, pull up*. **convellere signa**, *to pluck up the standards*, i.e. to give the signal for the advance.

iūbĕo, -iussi, -iussum, 2 v. a., *to order, bid, command*.

lābor, -lapsus, 3 v. n. dep., *to slip, glide*.

ĕquus, -i, 2 m., *a horse*.

sŭper, prep. w. acc. and abl., *over, above.*
hŭmus, -i, 2 f., *the ground;* loc., **humi**, *on the ground.*
prōsterno, -strāvi, -strātum, 3 v. a., *to throw to the ground, subvert.*
nĭhil, indecl. subst., *nothing;* adv., *in no way.*
ĭnhĭbĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. a., *to restrain, prevent, hinder.*
nĕgo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n. and a., *to deny, say ... that not; to refuse.*
mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 v. a., *to move.*
sēdes, -is, 3 f., *a seat, place, situation.*
nī or **nĭsi**, conj., *if not, unless.*
effŏdĭo, -fōdi, -fossum, 3 v. a., *to dig out.*
mĭnor, -atus, 1 v. a. dep., *to threaten,* w. acc. of thing and dat. of person.
vērum, conj., *but.*
tĕmĕrĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *rashness, foolhardiness.*
ŭtĭnam, adv., *would that,* w. subj.
tantum, adv., *so much, so much and no more,* i.e. *only.*
magnus, -a, -um, adj., *great, large, far-reaching;* comp., **maior**; superl., **maximus.**
clādes, -is, 3 f., *a defeat, disaster.*
poena, -ae, 1 f., *punishment, penalty.*
pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 v. a., *to weigh, pay, suffer.*
ăcĭes, -ei, 5 f., *an edge, sharp surface, line of battle.*
quindĕcim, indecl. adj., *fifteen.*
mille, indecl. adj., *one thousand,* used in agreement with its noun. **mīlĭa**, -ium, 3 n. plu., followed by gen. case of noun.
caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3 v. a., *to cut, beat, kill.*
sex, indecl. adj., *six.*
dĕcem, indecl. adj., *ten.*
fŭgo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to put to flight, rout.*
obtrunco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to cut to pieces, slaughter.*
corpŭs, -ŏris, 3 n., *a body.*
fūnĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to bury, inter.*
quaero, quaesīvi, quaesītum, 3 v. a., *to ask, seek, require.*
quantus, -a, -um, adj., *how much, how great.* **tantus ... quantus**, *as great ... as, as much ... as.*
sĕpĕlĭo, -īvi or -ĭi, sepultum, 4 v. a., *to bury, destroy.*

10.

Hostĭlĭus, -i, 2 m., *Hostilius.*
Mancīnus, -i, 2 m., *Mancinus.*
Hispānĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Spain.*
ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. irreg., *to go.*
accĭdo, -di, 3 v. n., *to happen;* impers., accĭdit, *it happens.*
Lāvīnĭum, -i, 2 n., *Lavinium,* a city of Latium.
sacrĭfĭcĭum, -i, 2 n., *a sacrifice, offering.*
pullus, -i, 2 m., *a chicken.*
căvĕa, -ae, 1 f., *a cage, coop.*

proximus, -a, -um, superl. adj., *nearest, next.*
silva, -ae, 1 f., *a wood.*
fŭgio, fŭgi, fŭgitum, 3 v. n., *to flee, fly, run away, escape.*
dīligentia, -ae, 1 f., *care, diligence, energy.*
rĕpĕrio, repperi, repertum, 4 v. a., *to find, discover.*
nĕquĕo, -ivi or -ii, -quitum, -quire, v. n. irreg., *to be unable.*
Hercŭles, -is, 3 m., *Hercules*, son of Jove and Alcmena, famed for his strength; as oath, *by Hercules.*
portus, -ūs, 4 m., *a harbour.*
Herculis portus, a seaport on the west coast of Etruria, situated on the promontory of Argentarius.
quŏ, adv., *whither; conj., in order that*, used instead of *ut* when there is a comp. adj. or adv. in the clause.
pes, pĕdis, 3 m., *a foot.*
pervĕnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v. a., *to come through, reach, arrive at.*
nāvis, -is, 3 f., *a ship.*
tālis, -e, adj., *of such a kind, such.* **talis** ... **qualis**, *such as.*
sinĕ, prep. w. abl., *without.*
auctor, -ōris, 3 m., *an author, cause, instigator, adviser, patron.*
auris, -is, 3 f., *an ear.*
terrĕo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a., *to frighten.*
converto, -ti, -sum, 3 v. a., *to turn, change.*
Gĕnŭa, -ae, 1 f., a seaport town of Liguria, now *Genoa.*
pĕto, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3 v. a., *to seek, make for, attack.*
ibi, adv., *there.*
scăpha, -ae, 1 f., *a small boat, a wherry.*
ingrĕdior, -gressus, 3 v. a., dep. *to step on, embark, attack.*
eximius, -a, -um, adj., *remarkable, unusual.*
magnitūdo, -inis, 3 f., *greatness, size.*
conspectus, -ūs, 4 m., *sight.*
ăbĕo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, -ire, v. n. irreg., *to go away, depart.*
nŭmĕrus, -i, 2 m., *a number.*
călămĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *a disaster, calamity.*
aequo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to make equal.*
infĕlix, -icis, adj., *unhappy, unfortunate.*
pugna, -ae, 1 f., *a fight.*
turpis, -e, adj., *base, disgraceful, mean.*
foedus, -ĕris, 3 n., *a treaty.*
dĕdĭtio, -ōnis, 3 f., *a surrender.*
funestus, -a, -um, adj., *deadly, destructive.*

II.

sĭno, sīvi, situm, 3 v. a., *to permit, allow.*
M. abbrev. for *Marcus*, a Roman praenomen.
Crassus, -i, 2 m., *Crassus.*
grăvis, -e, adj., *heavy, important, sad, grievous.*
iactūra, -ae, 1 f., *loss, defeat.*

nŭmĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to count, reckon.*
lŏcus, -i, 2 m., *a place;* plu., loci and loca, m. and n.
sīlentĭum, -i, 2 n., *silence.*
ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3 v. a., *to do, act, drive, perform, keep, render;* imperat., **age**, *come, well now.*
multus, -a, -um, adj., *many, much;* comp., **plus**, pluris, in plu. **plures**, plura, plurium, *more, several;* superl., **plurimus**, *most, very many.*
ēvĭdens, -entis, adj., *clear, visible, manifest.*
tantus, -a, -um, adj., *so great, so much.*
rŭīna, -ae, 1 f., *downfall, destruction, ruin.*
monstrum, -i, 2 n., *a sign, omen, portent, monster.*
pulso, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to beat, drive away, assail.*
ictus, -ūs, 4 m., *a blow.*
dūco, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to lead, think.*
Carrae, -arum, 1 f. plu., a city of Mesopotamia, near which Crassus was defeated.
adversus, prep. w. acc. and adv., *against.*
Parthi, -orum, 2 m. plu., *the Parthians*, a Scythian people, who lived to the S.W. of the Caspian Sea.
pullus, -a, -um, adj., *dark-coloured.*
trādo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 v. a., *to hand over, deliver, give up.*
pălūdāmentum, -i, 2 n., *a military cloak, a general's cloak.*
proelĭum, -i, 2 n., *a battle.*
exĕo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ĭtum, -īre, v. n. irreg., *to go forth.*
albus, -a, -um, adj., *white.*
aut, *or.* **aut** ... **aut**, *either ... or.*
purpŭrĕus, -a, -um, adj., *purple, bright-coloured.*
do, dĕdi, dătum, 1 v. a., *to give, offer.*
sŏlĕo, sŏlĭtus, 2 v. n., *to be wont, accustomed.*
maestus, -a, -um, adj., *sad.*
tăcĭtus, -a, -um, adj., *silent.*
princĭpĭa, -orum, 2 n. plu., a large open space in a Roman camp. (See note.)
convĕnĭo, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v. n. and a., *to come together, meet, to be agreed upon.*
vĕtus, -ĕris, adj., *old.*
institūtum, -i, 2 n., *an arrangement, regulation, institution.*
clāmor, -ōris, 3 m., *a cry, shout.*
ălăcer, -cris, -cre, adj., *gay, cheerful, active.*
adcurro, -curri, -cursum, 3 v. n., *to run to, hasten.*
dēbĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. a., *to owe, be bound.*
ăquĭla, -ae, 1 f., *an eagle, the standard* of a Roman legion.
alter, -a, -um, pronom. adj., *one of two.* **alter** ... **alter**, *the one ... the other.*
vix, adv., *scarcely.*

prīmus pīlus, prīmī pīlī, 2 m., *the chief centurion of the triarii, or third rank men of a Roman legion usu. consisting of veterans; hence the chief centurion of the legion.*

aegrē, adv., *with difficulty*; comp., **aegrius**; superl., **aegerrimē**.

extrăho, -traxi, -tractum, 3 v. a., *to draw out.*

contrārius, -a, -um, adj., *in an opposite direction, contrary, adverse.*

ipsĕ, -a, -um, pronom. adj., *self.*

ălīquanto, adv., *considerably.*

tŏt, indecl. adj., *so many.*

pulcher, -ra, -rum, adj., *beautiful, fine, noble.*

lĕgĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *a legion.*

intĕrĭtus, -ūs, 4 m., *destruction, death, annihilation.*

tam, adv., *so*; **tam ... quam**, *so ... as.*

hostīlis, -e, adj., *of an enemy, hostile.*

intercĭpĭo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a., *to intercept, snatch away, carry off.*

mănus, -ūs, 4 f., *a hand, handful of men, band, company.*

mīlĭtĭa, -ae, 1 f., *military service, soldiery.*

dĕcus, -ŏris, 3 n., *an ornament, glory.*

barbărus, -a, -um, adj., *foreign, strange, rude*; *a foreigner, stranger.*

obtĕro, -trīvi, -trītum, 3 v. a., *to rub against, grind down, crush, destroy.*

ĕquĭtātus, -ūs, 4 m., *cavalry.*

indōles, -is, 3 f., *natural abilities, genius, disposition.*

crŭor, -ōris, 3 m., *blood, gore.*

pāternus, -a, -um, adj., *of a father.*

respergo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a., *to sprinkle.*

impĕrātor, -ōris, 3 m., *a general*; in imperial times, *the emperor.*

prōmiscŭus, -a, -um, adj., *mixed, indiscriminate.*

cădāver, -ĕris, 3 n., *a corpse.*

strūes, -is, 3 f., *a heap, pile.*

āvis, -is, 3 f., *a bird.*

fera, -ae, 1 f., *a wild beast.*

lāniātus, -ūs, 4 m., *a rending, tearing, laceration.*

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 v. a., *to despise, scorn.*

mŏnĭtus, -ūs, 4 m., *a warning.*

excandesco, -dŭi, 3 v. n., *to take fire, burn* (with anger).

hūmānus, -a, -um, adj., *of a man, human, learned, polite, refined, charitable.*

castīgo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to chastise, correct, punish.*

ŭbi, adv., *where, when.*

praefĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, -ferre, v. a. irreg., *to put before, prefer.*

12.

Cn., abbrev. for **Gnaeus**, a Roman praenomen.

Pompēius, -i, 2 m., *Pompeius, Pompey.*

Iuppĭter, Iŏvis, 3 m., *Jupiter*, son of Saturn, and chief god in the Roman religion.
omnĭpŏtens, -entis, adj., *all-powerful, almighty.*
ăbundē, adv., *abundantly, more than enough.*
Caesar, -ăris, 3 m., *C. Julius Caesar.*
ultĭmus, -a, -um, adj., *furthest, last.*
fortūna, -ae, 1 f., *fortune, chance, luck.*
expĕrĭor, -pertus, 4 v. a. dep., *to make trial of, put to the test, attempt.*
contendo, -di, -tum, 3 v. n., *to stretch, strive, hasten, contend.*
ēgrĕdĭor, -gressus, 3 v. n. dep., *to march from, disembark.*
Dyrrăchĭum, -i, 2 n., a seaport in Illyria, formerly Epidamnus, now *Durazzo.*
adversus, -a, -um, adj., *turned to* or *against, opposite to, in the face of, unfavourable.*
agmĕn, -ĭnis, 3 n., *a marching column, line of march.*
fulmĕn, -ĭnis, 3 n., *lightning, thunderbolt.*
iăcĭo, iēci, iactum, 3 v. a., *to throw.*
exămĕn, -ĭnis, 3 n., *a swarm.*
ăpes or **ăpis**, -is, 3 f., *a bee.*
obscūro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to darken, cover, conceal.*
tristĭtia, -ae, 1 f., *sadness.*
inplĭco, -avi or -ŭi, -atum or -ĭtum, 1 v. a., *to involve, wrap, grasp.*
nocturnus, -a, -um, adj., *of* or *during the night.*
tōtus, -a, -um, adj., *all, whole*
terror, -ōris, 3 m., *fear, panic, terror.*
altārĭa, -ĭum, 3 n. plu., *a high altar.*
hostĭa, -ae, 1 f., *a victim.*
fŭga, -ae, 1 f., *flight, escape.*
invictus, -a, -um, adj., *unconquered, unyielding.*
lex, lēgis, 3 f., *law.*
nĕcessĭtūdo, -ĭnis, 3 f., *necessity.*
pectus, -ŏris, 3 n., *a breast, soul, mind.*
ălĭōquīn, adv., *in other respects.*
āmentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *madness.*
rĕmŏvĕo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 v. a., *to move back, remove.*
istĕ, -a, -ud, pronom. adj. of second person, *that, that of yours*, generally with a touch of scorn.
iustus, -a, -um, adj., *right, due, proper.*
aestĭmātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *value.*
perpendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a., *to weigh carefully, estimate.*
pătĭor, passus, 3 v. a. dep., *to suffer, allow.*
ĭtăquĕ, conj., *and so, therefore.*
dum, conj. w. indic., *whilst;* w. subj., *until.*
ēlĕvo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to make light of, disparage.*
auctōrĭtas, -atis, 3 f., *authority, influence, prestige.*
spătĭum, -i, 2 n., *space, period of time.*
ūnus, -a, -um, adj., *one, only.*
dĭes, -ēi, 5 m. and f., *a day.*

confrango, -frēgi, -fractum, 3 v. a., *to break in pieces, shatter.*
dēlubrum, -i, 2 n., *a shrine.*
sponte, abl. of an obsolete noun **spons**, 3 f., *of one's own accord.*
mīlitāris, -e, adj., *of a soldier, military.*
strĕpitus, -ūs, 4 m., *a din, clashing.*
Antiŏchia, -ae, 1 f., the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes, now *Antakia.*
Ptŏlĕmāis, -idis, 3 f., a city in Phoenicia, now *St. Jean d'Acre.*
sŏnus, -i, 2 m., *a sound.*
tympănum, -i, 2 n., *a drum.*
Pergămum, -i, 2 n., a city in Mysia.
ădȳtum, -i, 2 n., *the innermost sanctuary of a temple.*
ēdo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a., *to give forth.*
palma, -ae, 1 f., *a palm-tree.*
vīridis, -e, adj., *green.*
Tralles, -ium, 3 f. plu., a town in Lydia.
aedes, -is, 3 f., *a temple*; plu., *a house.*
stătŭa, -ae, 1 f., *a statue.*
cŏagmentum, -i, 2 n., *a joint, interstice.*
lāpis, -idis, 3 m., *a stone.*
ēnascor, -nātus, 3 v. n., *to rise from, grow out of.*
adpărĕo, -ui, 2 v. n., *to appear, attend upon.*
nūmĕn, -inis, 3 n., *a nod, will, divine will.*
glōria, -ae, 1 f., *glory.*
fāvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2 v. n., *to favour.*
error, -ōris, 3 m., *wandering, delusion.*

13.

Mīdas, -ae, 1 m., *Midas*, son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia.
vēro, adv., *in truth, surely*; conj., *but indeed, however.*
Phrȳgia, -ae, 1 f., a district in the N.W. of Asia Minor.
subiectus, -a, -um, adj., *subject, dependent.*
pŭer, -i, 2 m., *a boy.*
formīca, -ae, 1 f., *an ant.*
ŏs, -ōris, 3 n., *a mouth.*
grānum, -i, 2 n., *a grain, seed.*
trĭticum, -i, 2 n., *wheat.*
congĕro, -gessi, -gestum, 3 v. a., *to bring together.*
părens, -entis, 3 c., *a parent.*
dēindē, adv., *then, next.*
quorsŭs, adv., *to what direction.*
tendo, tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, 3 v. a. and n., *to stretch, aim, be directed.*
augŭr, -ūris, 3 m., *an augur, soothsayer.*
omnis, -e, adj., *all.*
mortālis, -e, adj., *mortal*; subst., *a man, mortal.*
dīves, -itis, adj., *rich*; comp., **dītior**; superl., **dītissimus.**
vānus, -a, -um, adj., *empty, fruitless, vain.*
cunctus, -a, -um, adj., *all together, all, entire.*
ăbundantia, -ae, 1 f., *plenty, superfluity.*

pĕcūnĭa, -ae, 1 f., *money, property.*
antĕcēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. a., *to surpass, excel.*
infantĭa, -ae, 1 f., *childhood.*
incūnābŭlă, -ōrum, 2 n. plu., *swaddling-clothes.*
vīlis, -e, adj., *cheap, paltry, common.*
mūnus, -ĕris, 3 n., *a gift, duty, function.*
dōno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to give, present.*
ŏnustus, -a, -um, adj., *loaded, burdened.*
aurum, -i, 2 n., *gold.*
argentum, -i, 2 n., *silver.*
gāza, -ae, 1 f., *treasure, riches.*
penso, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to weigh, counterbalance.*

14.

ius, iūris, 3 n., *a right, law;* abl., **iure**, *by right, rightly.*
Plăto, -ōnis, 3 m., *Plato*, an Athenian philosopher, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Academic school.
cădūcus, -a, -um, adj., *frail, fleeting.*
frăgĭlis, -e, adj., *easily broken, unenduring.*
sŏlĭdus, -a, -um, adj., *firm, substantial.*
aeternus, -a, -um, adj., *everlasting.*
index, -ĭcis, 3 c., *a sign, mark.*
cūnae, -arum, 1 f. plu., *a cradle.*
lăbellum, -i, 2 n., *a lip.*
mel, mellis, 3 n., *honey.*
insĕro, -ŭi, -sertum, 3 v. a., *to bring into, put in.*
interpres, -prĕtis, 3 c., *an interpreter.*
singŭlāris, -e, adj., *unique, matchless.*
ēlŏquĭum, -i, 2 n., *eloquence.*
suāvĭtas, -atis, 3 f., *sweetness, charm.*
ēmāno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to spring from, proceed from.*
quĭdem, adv., *indeed.* **ne ... quidem**, with emphatic word between, *not even.*
Hȳmettĭus, -a, -um, adj., *of Hymettus*, a mountain near Athens famed for its honey.
thȳmum, -i, 2 n., *thyme.*
flōs, flōris, 3 m., a *flower.*
rĕdŏlĕo, -ŭi, 2 v. n., *to be fragrant.*
Mūsae, -arum, 1 f. plu., *the (nine) Muses*, goddesses of poetry, painting, music, etc.
Hĕlĭcōnĭus, -a, -um, adj., *of Hĕlĭcōn*, a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses.
collis, -is, 3 m., *a hill.*
gĕnus, gĕnĕris, 3 n., *a race, kind, description.*
doctrīna, -ae, 1 f., *learning.*
vĭrĕo, -ŭi, 2 v. n., *to be green.*
dĕa, -ae, 1 f., a *goddess.*
instinctus, -ūs, 4 m., *inspiration.*
dēpascor, -pastus, 3 v. a., *to feed upon.*
ingĕnĭum, -i, 2 n., *natural quality, disposition, intellect, genius.*

dulcis, -e, adj., *sweet.*
ēlŏquentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *eloquence.*
instillo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to pour in by drops, instil.*
ălīmentum, -i, 2 n., *food, nourishment.*

15.

somnĭum, -i, 2 n., *a dream.*
undĕ, adv., *whence.*
pōtius, adv., *rather.*
ordĭor, orsus, 4 v. n. dep., *to begin.*
dīvus, -a, -um, adj., *godlike, divine;* often used as the epithet of a deceased Roman emperor.
augustus, -a, -um, adj., *grand, majestic.* **Augustus**, -i, 2 m., an agnomen, or distinctive name, assumed by C. Julius Cæsar Octāvianus, Emperor of Rome from B.C. 31 to A.D. 14.
sacrātus, -a, -um, adj., *holy, sacred.*
mĕmŏrĭa, -ae, 1 f., *memory, recollection, record.*
mĕdĭcus, -i, 2 m., *a physician, doctor, surgeon.*
Artŏrĭus, -i, 2 m., *Artorius.*
somnus, -i, 2 m., *sleep.*
nox, noctis, 3 f., *night.*
insĕquor, -secūtus, 3 v. a. dep., *to follow.*
campus, -i, 2 m., a *plain.*
Philippĭus, -a, -um, adj., *of Philippi*, the scene of the decisive battle, where Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius, B.C. 42.
concurro, -curri, -cursum, 3 v. n., *to meet, engage.*
Minerva, -ae, 1 f., the goddess of wisdom, arts, science, and spinning.
spĕcĭes, -ēi, 5 f., *sight, semblance, vision.*
ŏbŏrĭor, -ortus, 4 v. n. dep., *to rise before, appear to.*
morbus, -i, 2 m., *a disease, illness.*
nē, conj., *not, lest, that not*, used in prohibitions and final clauses.
propter, prep. w. acc., *on account of.*
vălētūdo, -inis, 3 f., *health, sound health, ill health.*
intersum, -fui, -esse, v. n. irreg., *to be present at, to be different.*
lectĭca, -ae, 1 f., *a litter.*
dēfĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, -ferre, v. a. irreg., *to bear down, convey.*
suprā, prep. w. acc. and adv., *above.*
vīs, 3 f. defect., *force, violence;* plu., *strength.*
prō, prep. w. abl., *before, on behalf of, for the sake of.*
ădĭpiscor, adeptus, 3 v. a. dep., *to obtain, gain.*
excŭbo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 1 v. n., *to sleep out of doors.*
Brūtus, -i, 2 m., *Brutus.*
ălĭus, -a, -ud, pronom. adj., *other, else.* **alii alii**, *some others.*
puto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to think, consider.*
effĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, 3 v. a., *to complete, bring about.*

dēstĭno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to determine, design.*
immortālitas, -atis, 3 f., *immortality.*
indignus, -a, -um, adj., *unworthy.*
spīrĭtus, -ūs, 4 m., *breath, spirit, soul, mind.*
vĭŏlentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *violence, ferocity.*
sentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4 v. a., *to perceive, feel, experience, think, decide.*

16.

admīrātĭo, -onis, 3 f., *wonder, strangeness.*
exĭtus, -ūs, 4 m., *a going out, end, result, fulfilment.*
quŏd, conj., *because, that.*
dŭo, -ae, -o, adj., *two.*
P., abbrev. for *Publius*, a Roman praenomen.
P. Dĕcĭus, -i, 2 m., **Mūs**, Muris, 3 m., *P. Decius Mus*, a Roman consul who devoted himself to death in the Latin war, B.C. 340-338.
T., abbrev. for *Titus*, a Roman praenomen.
T. Manlĭus, -i, 2 m., **Torquatus**, -i, 2 m., *T. Manlius Torquatus*, the colleague of P. Decius Mus, surnamed Imperiosus.
Lătīnus, -a, -um, adj., *of Latium, Latin.*
pĕrīcŭlōsus, -a, -um, adj., *dangerous.*
Vĕsŭvĭus, -i, 2 m., *Vesuvius*, a volcano in Campania.
rādix, -īcis, 3 f., *a root, base.*
pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a., *to place, put.* **ponere castra**, *to pitch a camp.*
ŭterquĕ, utrăque, utrumque, adj., *each of two, both.*
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam or **quiddam**, pronom. adj., *a certain one.*
quĭes, -ētis, 3 f., *rest, sleep.*
praedīco, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to foretell, declare.*
Mānes, -ĭum, 3 m. plu., often with di, *the infernal deities, the gods of the lower world.*
māter, -tris, 3 f., *a mother.*
terra, -ae, 1 f., *the earth.*
ŭter, utră, utrum, pronom. adj., *which of the two.*
dux, dŭcis, 3 c., *a leader, guide, general.*
cōpĭa, -ae, 1 f., *plenty;* plu., *forces.*
dēvŏvĕo, -vōvi, -vōtum, 2 v. a., *to vow, devote.*
lux, lūcis, 3 f., *light, day.*
vĕl, conj., *or, even.* **vel**... **vel**, *either ... or.*
expĭo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to atone for, expiate, appease.*
āverto, -ti, -sum, 3 v. a., *to turn away, avert.*
exsĕquor, -sĕcutus, 3 v. a. dep., *to follow out, complete, perform.*
extă, -ōrum, 2 n. plu., *the entrails*, from which the haruspices foretold the future.
congrŭo, -ŭi, 3 v. n., *to agree with, coincide, correspond.*
cornu, -ūs, 4 n., *a horn, wing of an army.*

lăbōro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n., *to labour, strive, be in difficulty.*

coepi, coeptum, coepisse, v. n. defect., *to begin.*

fātum, -i, 2 n., *fate, destiny, fortune.*

lŭo, -ŭi, 3 v. a., *to atone for, expiate.*

neuter, -tra, -trum, adj., *neither of two.*

rĕformīdo, no perf., -ātum, 1 v. a., *to shun, avoid.*

dēposco, -pŏposci, 3 v. a., *to demand, require.*

17.

ĭnīmīcus, -a, -um, adj., *unfriendly, hostile:* subst., *an enemy.*

conspīrātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *a conspiracy.*

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 v. a., *to drive, expel, banish.*

M. Cīcĕro, -ōnis, 3 m., *M. Tullius Cicero*, a Roman orator, contemporary with C. Julius Caesar.

villa, -ae, 1 f., *a country house, villa.*

Ātīnas, -ātis, adj., *of Atina*, a town in Latium.

dēversor, -ātus, 1 v. n. dep., *to put up at an inn, to lodge, stay.*

prōfundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3 v. a., *to pour forth.*

dēsertus, -a, -um, adj., *desolate, lonely.*

invius, -a, -um, adj., *pathless, untrodden.*

rĕgĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *a district.*

vāgor, -ātus, 1 v. n. dep., *to wander, roam.*

obvĭus, -a, -um, adj., *in the way.* obvius fieri, *to meet.*

făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 v. a., *to make, do, appoint:* pass., fĭo, factus, fĭĕri, *to be made, become.*

ĭtă, adv., *so, thus.*

incertus, -a, -um, adj., *uncertain, wandering.*

cāsus, -ūs, 4 m., *a chance, plight, misfortune.*

conflicto, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to strike together:* pass., *to be troubled, harassed.*

comprĕhendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a., *to seize, grasp.*

dextĕra, -ae, 1 f. (sc. mānus), *a right hand.*

lictor, -ōris, 3 m., *a lictor*, an officer who attended the Roman magistrates, esp. the consuls.

mŏnŭmentum, -i, 2 n., *a memorial, monument, a building erected by or in honour of a person.*

lætus, -a, -um, adj., *joyful, happy.*

stătus, -ūs, 4 m., *a position, condition, circumstances.*

rĕpōno, -posŭi, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a., *to place back, store up.*

ălĭter, adv., *otherwise.*

Mărĭānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Marius.* (See note in § 4.)

consultum, -i, 2 n., *a plan, resolution, decree.* senatus consultum, *a decree of the senate.*

rĕdĭtus, -ūs, 4 m., *a return.*

18.

C. Gracchus, -i, 2 m., tribune of the plebs, B.C. 123.
inmĭnĕo, -ŭi, 2 v. n., *to threaten, impend.*
ātrōcĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *cruelty.*
pălam, prep. w. abl. and adv., *in the presence of.*
ăpertē, adv., *openly.*
dēnuntĭo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to announce, reveal, threaten.*
prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3 v. a., *to weigh down, overcome.*
Tĭbĕrĭus, -i, 2 m., brother of C. Gracchus, and tribune of the plebs, B.C. 133.
frātēr, -tris, 3 m., *a brother.*
effĭgĭes, -ēi, 5 f., *an image, spectre, vision.*
nullus, -a, -um, adj., *none, no*; gen., **nullius**, and abl., **nullo**, used instead of neminis, and nemine.
rătĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *reason, method, manner.*
vĭto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to avoid, shun.*
trĭbūnātus, -ūs, 4 m., *the office of tribune, tribunate.*
frāternus, -a, -um, adj., *of a brother, brotherly.*
ĭnĕo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ĭtum, -īre, v. n. irreg., *to enter upon, take up, adopt.*

19.

bĕnĕ, adv., *well*; comp., **mĕlĭus**; superl., **optimē**.
Măcĕdŏnĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Macedonia.*
Alexander, -dri, 2 m., *Alexander the Great*, king of Macedonia, B.C. 336-323.
ĭmāgo, -ĭnis, 3 f., *an image, appearance.*
praemonĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. a., *to forewarn.*
vīta, -ae, 1 f., *life.*
custos, -ōdis, 3 c., *a guardian.*
dĭlĭgens, -entis, adj., *careful.*
căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2 v. a. and n., *to beware, take measures against.*
pĕrīcŭlum, -i, 2 n., *a danger.*
instruo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to build up, supply, furnish.*
namquĕ, conj., *for indeed.*
Cassander, -dri, 2 m., *Cassander.*
pestĭfĕr, -a, -um, adj., *pestilential, pernicious, destructive.*
cognosco, -nōvi, -nĭtum, 3 v. a., *to ascertain, learn, know, observe.*
existĭmo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to think, consider.*
interfĭcĭo, -feci, -fectum, 3 v. a., *to kill, slay.*
numquam, adv., *never.*
interpōno, -pŏsŭi, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a., *to place between, call in:* pass., *to pass by, elapse.*
postquam, conj., *after that, when.*
mĕtus, -ūs, 4 m., *fear, fright, panic.*
Antĭpăter, -tri, 2 m., *Antipater*, one of the generals and successors of Alexander.
ădĭcĭo, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v. a., *to throw to, add, quote.*

versus, -us, 4 m., *a line, verse*.
Graecus, -a, -um, adj., *Greek*.
fĭdes, -ei, 5 f., *faith, belief*.
praepăro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to prepare, equip, provide*.
vēnēfĭcĭum, -i, 2 n., *poisoning*.
suspīcio, -ōnis, 3 f., *suspicion*.
rĕpello, reppŭli, repulsum, 3 v. a., *to push back, thrust away, reject*.

20.

longē, adv., *at a distance, far, by far*.
indulgenter, adv., *kindly, considerately*.
pŏēta, -ae, 1 m., *a poet*.
Sīmōnĭdes, -is, 3 m., a Greek lyric poet of Cos.
sălūtaris, -e, adj., *healthful, wholesome*.
admōnĭtio, -ōnis, 3 f., *a warning*.
firmĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *strength, power*.
rōbŏro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to strengthen, confirm*.
lĭtus, -ŏris, 3 n., *the shore*.
adpello, -pŭli, -pulsum, 3 v. a., *to bring to land*.
inhŭmātus, -a, -um, adj., *unburied*.
iăcĕo, -ŭi, 2 v. n., *to lie*.
sĕpultura, -ae, 1 f., *burial*.
mando, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to consign*.
admonĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. a., *to warn*.
nāvigo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to sail*.
rĕmănĕo, -si, -sum, 2 v. n., *to remain, stay*.
indĕ, adv., *from there, thence*.
solvo, -vi, solūtum, 3 v. a., *to loose, set sail*.
fluctus, -ūs, 4 m., *a wave*.
prōcella, -ae, 1 f., *a storm*.
obrŭo, -ŭi, -ŭtum, 3 v. a., *to overwhelm*.
laetor, -atus, 1 v. n. dep., *to rejoice, be glad*.
mālo, mālŭi, malle, v. n. irreg., *to prefer*.

21.

ăt, conj., *but, yet*, denoting a transition of thought, or qualification of an admission.
Karthāgĭnĭensis, -e, adj., *of Carthage*.
Hămilcar, -ăris, 3 m., a Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal.
Sўrācūsae, -arum, 1 f. plu., *Syracuse*, the chief city of Sicily.
exaudĭo, -ivi or -ĭi, -ĭtum, 4 v. a., *to hear at a distance, to hear plainly*.
nuntĭo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to announce*.
cēno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to dine*.
pĕrindĕ, adv., *in the same manner*. **perinde ac**, *just as if*.
dīvĭnĭtus, adv., *from heaven, by divine influence*.
prŏmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 v. a., *to hold out, promise*.
conpăro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to prepare, procure*.
Sĭcŭlus, -a, -um, adj., *Sicilian*.

Poenus, -a, -um, adj., *Punic, Carthaginian.*
ŏrĭor, ortus, 4 v. n. dep., *to rise, arise.*
dissensĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *a disagreement.*
Sўrācusānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Syracuse.*
inruptĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *an attack, assault.*
vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4 v. a., *to bind.*
pertrăho, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to drag off, convey.*
măgĭs, adv., *more.*
dēcĭpĭo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a., *to deceive.*
captīvus, -a, -um, adj., *taken prisoner;* subst., *a prisoner.*
victor, -ōris, 3 m., *a conqueror.*

22.

etsī, conj., *even if, although.*
paulō, adv., *a little.*
longus, -a, -um, adj., *long.*
tămen, conj., *however, nevertheless.*
ēvĭdentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *clearness, indisputability.*
fămĭlĭāris, -e, adj., *of a household, friendly, familiar;* subst., *a friend.*
Arcăs, -ădis, adj., *Arcadian.*
ūnā, adv., *together, in company.*
Mĕgăra, -ae, 1 f., *Megara*, the chief city of Megaris, a Greek state between Corinth and Attica.
hospes, -ĭtis, 3 c., *a guest, host, friend.*
confĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, -ferre, v. a. irreg., *to bring together, contribute, convey.* **se conferre**, *to betake oneself.*
tăberna, -ae, 1 f., *a shop, tavern.*
mĕrĭtōrĭus, -a, -um, adj., *that earns money, for hire.*
dēverto, -ti, -sum, 3 v. n., *to turn aside, put up, lodge.*
hospĭtĭum, -i, 2 n., *a lodging.*
cŏmes, -ĭtis, 3 c., *a companion.*
ōro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to pray, beseech.*
caupō, -ōnis, 3 m., *an innkeeper.*
insĭdĭae, -arum, 1 f. plu., *an ambush, treachery.*
circumvĕnĭo, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v. a., *to surround, outwit, overreach.*
subvĕnĭo, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v. a., *to help, assist.*
cĕler, cĕlĕris, cĕlĕrĕ, adj., *swift, speedy.*
adcursus, -ūs, 4 m., *a hastening to.*
subtrăho, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to drag from under, rescue.*
vīsum, -i, 2 n., *a sight, vision.*
excĭto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to wake up, rouse.*
prōsĭlĭo, -ŭi, 4 v. n., *to leap forth, spring up.*
cōnor, -atus, 1 v. n. dep., *to try, endeavour, attempt.*
prōpŏsĭtum, -i, 2 n., *intention, design.*
tamquam, conj., *as if.*
sŭpervăcŭus, -a, -um, adj., *superfluous, needless.*
damno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to condemn, doom, dismiss.*

lectus, -i, 2 m., *a bed.*
rĕpĕto, -ivi and -ii, -itum, 3 v. a., *to seek again.*
tunc, adv., *then, at that time.*
saucĭus, -a, -um, adj., *wounded.*
obsecro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to beseech, entreat.*
quŏnĭam, conj., *since, inasmuch as.*
auxĭlĭum, -i, 2 n., *help.*
nex, necis, 3 f., *death, violent death.*
saltem, adv., *at least.*
ultĭo, -onis, 3 f., *an avenging, revenge.*
trŭcĭdo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to butcher, massacre.*
maxĭmē, adv., *mostly, especially.*
plaustrum, -i, 2 n., *a cart, wagon.*
porta, -ae, 1 f., *a gate.*
constans, -antis, adj., *continued, constant.*
prĕcem (nom. and gen. sing. obsolete), 3 f., *a prayer, entreaty.*
curro, cŭcurri, cursum, 3 v. n., *to run, hasten.*
dēmonstro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to show, point out.*
căpĭtālis, -e, adj., *pertaining to the head, affecting a man's life, capital.*
supplĭcĭum, -i, 2 n., *punishment.*

23.

mīrācŭlum, -i, 2 n., *a wonderful thing, marvel, miracle.*
interdĭu, adv., *by day.*
vĭgĭlo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to watch, be awake.*
tĕnebrae, -arum, 1 f. plu., *darkness.*
nūbes, -is, 3 f., *a cloud.*
involvo, -vi, -vŏlūtum, 3 v. a., *to wrap up, overspread, envelop.*
quĭă, conj., *because.*
māno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to flow, emerge, arise, originate.*
dīnosco, -nōvi, -nōtum, 3 v. a., *to distinguish, discover.*
ardŭus, -a, -um, adj., *steep, difficult.*
vŏco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to call.*
ăcervus, -i, 2 m., *a heap, quantity, collection.*
occurro, -ri, -sum, 3 v. n., *to run against, meet, present oneself.*
Rēgillus, -i, 2 m., a lake in Latium, near which the Romans defeated the Latins.
A., abbrev. for *Aulus*, a Roman praenomen.
dictātor, -ōris, 3 m., *a dictator*, a Roman magistrate appointed, in times of special difficulty, to usurp the functions of the consuls.
Tuscŭlānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Tusculum*, a town in Latium about ten miles from Rome.
Mămĭlĭus, -i, 2 m., Octavius, -i, 2 m., *Mamilius Octavius.*
ălĭquamdĭu, adv., *for some time.*
Castor, -ōris, 3 m., and **Pollux**, -ucis, 3 m., the sons of Leda, and brothers of Helen.

prōpugnātōr, -ōris, 3 m., *a defender, champion.*
pĕnĭtus, adv., *within, thoroughly, utterly.*
fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3 v. a., *to pour, overthrow, rout.*
ĭtem, conj., *also, likewise.*
Măcĕdŏnĭcus, -a, -um, adj., *Macedonian.*
Vătīnĭus, -i, 2 m., *Vatinius.*
noctū, adv., *by night.*
iŭvĕnis, -is, 3 m., *a young man.*
excellens, -entis, adj., *distinguished, surpassing.*
forma, -ae, 1 f., *figure, beauty.*
rĕsĭdĕo, -sēdi, 2 v. n., *to sit back, to sit upright.*
praetĕrĕo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ĭtum, -īre, v. a. irreg., *to go past, pass.*
indĭco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to point out, declare, communicate.*
māiestas, -atis, 3 f., *greatness, dignity, importance.*
amplĭtūdo, -ĭnis, 3 f., *dignity, grandeur.*
sermo, -ōnis, 3 m., *talk, conversation, gossip, rumour.*
contemptor, -ōris, 3 m., *a despiser, scorner.*
carcĕr, -ĕris, 3 m , *a prison.*
conĭcĭo, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v. a., *to throw, hurl.*
littĕra, -ae, 1 f., *a letter* of the alphabet; plu., *an epistle, despatch, literature.*
lībĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to free.*
insŭper, adv., *over and above, moreover, to boot.*
văcātĭo, -onis, 3 f., *immunity, exemption.*

24.

iussus, -ūs, 4 m., *an order.*
sĭmŭlācrum, -i, 2 n., *an image, statue.*
Iūno, -ōnis, 3 f., the queen of the gods, sister and wife of Jupiter.
Mŏnēta, -ae, 1 f., *Moneta, the warning goddess,* a surname of Juno.
praecĭpŭus, -a, -um, adj., *chief, special.*
cŏlo, -ŭi, cultum, 3 v. a., *to till, worship, adore.*
iŏcus, -i, 2 m., *a jest;* plu., iŏci and iŏca, m. and n.
Rōma, -ae, 1 f., *Rome.*
lūsus, -ūs, 4 m., *play, sport.*
verto, -ti, -sum, 3 v. a., *to turn, change.*
iam, adv., *now, already.*
caelum, -i, 2 n., *the heaven, sky.*
porto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to carry.*
Āventīnus, -i, 2 m. (sc. mons), *the Aventine hill,* the most southerly of the seven hills of Rome.
nunc, adv., *now.*
templum, -i, 2 n., *a temple.*
cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 v. a., *to see, behold.*
conlŏco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to place, set down.*

25.

saecŭlum, -i, 2 n., *an age, generation, century.*
postĕrus, -a, -um, adj., *following, ensuing;* subst. plu.,

descendants, future generations; comp., posterior; superl., postrēmus and postūmus.

pēnĕtrālis, -e, adj., *interior*. di penetrales = Penates, *the household gods*.

Aeneas, -ae, 1 m., *Aeneas*, son of Anchises, a Trojan prince, the legendary founder of the Latin race.

Trōia, -ae, 1 f., *Troy*, a city in the N.W. of Asia Minor, besieged by the Greeks for ten years.

advĕho, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to carry to*.

Ascānius, -i, 2 m., *Ascanius* or *Iulus*, son of Aeneas.

Alba, -ae, 1 f., a city of Latium.

condo, -didi, -ditum, 3 v. a., *to put together, found, hide*.

prīstinus, -a, -um, adj., *former, early, old*.

sacrārium, -i, 2 n., *a place for holy things, shrine, sacristy*.

vŏluntas, -ātis, 3 f., *will, wish*.

trānsĭtus, -ūs, 4 m., *a going across, journey*.

significo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to make a sign, intimate, reveal*.

mentio, -ōnis, 3 f., *a reminder, mention*.

prīmordium, -i, 2 n., *a beginning, origin*.

cīvitas, -ātis, 3 f., *a state*.

trăho, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to draw, drag*.

faustus, -a, -um, adj., *fortunate, favourable, auspicious*.

prōles, -is, 3 f., *an offspring*.

Cassius, -i, 2 m., *Cassius*.

praefātio, -ōnis, 3 f., *a previous mention, preface*.

publĭcus, -a, -um, adj., *public, national*.

parricīdium, -i, 2 n., *a murder*; esp. w. reference to the assassination of Caesar on the Ides of March, B.C. 44.

nōmĭno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to name, call*.

Philippensis, -e, adj., *of Philippi*.

ardens, -entis, adj., *glowing, earnest, eager, zealous*.

persto, -stĭti, -stātum, 1 v. a., *to hold out, persevere*.

hăbĭtus, -ūs, 4 m., *habit, appearance, dress*.

āmĭcio, -ŭi and -ixi, -ictum, 4 v. a., *to wrap round, cover, clothe*.

mĭnax, -ācis, adj., *threatening*.

concĭto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to arouse, excite, spur on*.

impĕtus, -ūs, 4 m., *a charge, attack, rush*.

adspectus, -ūs, 4 m., *a sight, appearance*.

perterrĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. a., *to frighten completely*.

tergum, -i, 2 n., *a back*, tergum dare, *to turn the back, to flee*.

occīdo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a., *to slay, kill*.

pārum, adv., *too little, not enough*.

exstinguo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to quench, destroy, annihilate.*
dīvīnĭtas, -atis, 3 f., *divinity.*

26.

Scŏpas, -ae, 1 m., a rich Thessalian, a contemporary of Simonides.
Crannōn, -ōnis, 3 f., a town of Thessaly in the vale of Tempe, now *Sarliki.*
Thessălĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Thessaly*, a district in the north of Greece.
oppĭdum, -i, 2 n., *a town.*
iānŭa, -ae, 1 f., *a door.*
magnŏpĕre, adv., *exceedingly, earnestly;* comp., magis; superl., maxime.
rŏgo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to ask, request.*
prōdĕo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ĭtum, -īre, v. n. irreg., *to go forth, proceed.*
nēmo, nullius, 3 m. and f., *nobody, no one.*
cētĕrum, conj., *but, for the rest.*
mōmentum, -i, 2 n., *a short time, instant.*
trĭclīnĭum, -i, 2 n., *a couch* placed round three sides of a table, for reclining on at meals; *a dining-room.*
ĕpŭlor, -atus, 1 v. n. dep., *to feast, eat.*
conlābor, -lapsus, 3 v. n. dep., *to fall, collapse.*
convīva, -ae, 1 c., *a guest.*
locŭples, -ētis, adj., *rich.*
saevĭo, -ĭi, -ītum, 4 v. n., *to rage, be angry.*
vălĕo, -ŭi, 2 v. n., *to be strong, be able.*

27.

invītus, -a, -um, adj., *unwilling.*
subnecto, -ti, -xum, 3 v. a., *to tie under, subjoin, add.*
Daphnītes, -is, 3 m., *Daphnites.*
ignōro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *not to know, to be ignorant of.*
căno, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3 v. a., *to sing, sing of, celebrate.*
obtrecto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to detract from, disparage, decry.*
stŭdĭum, -i, 2 n., *a pursuit, study, occupation.*
prŏfessor, -ōris, 3 m., *a teacher, professor.*
sŏphistes, -ae, 1 m., *a sophist.*
ĭneptus, -a, -um, adj., *flippant, impertinent, senseless.*
mordax, -ācis, adj., *biting, sarcastic.*
ŏpīnātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *fancy, cast of mind.*
Ăpollo, -ĭnis, 3 m., the god *Apollo.*
Delphi, -ōrum, 2 m. plu., *Delphi*, in Phocis, the seat of the Pythian oracle of Apollo.
inrīdĕo, -rīsi, -rīsum, 2 v. a., *to laugh at, scoff at.*
consŭlo, -ŭi, -tum, 3 v. a., *to consult, ask advice.*
invĕnĭo, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v. a., *to find.*

omnīno, adv., *altogether, at all.*
reddo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 v. a., *to give back, deliver, utter.*
prōturbo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to drive* or *throw forward.*
iŏcābundus, -a, -um, adj., *full of jest, hilarious.*
dēlūdo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a., *to play with, mock, deceive.*
săcer, sacra, sacrum, adj., *holy, sacred.*
rĕvertor, -versus, 3 v. a. dep., *to turn back, return.*
incĭdo, -di, -cāsum, 3 v. n., *to fall upon, meet unexpectedly.*
Attălus, -i, 2 m., *Attalus III.*, king of Pergamos, famed for his wealth.
saepĕnŭmĕro, adv., *frequently.*
contŭmēlĭōsus, -a, -um, adj., *insulting.*
absens, -entis, adj., *absent.*
lăcesso, -ivi, -itum, 3 v. a., *to provoke, exasperate.*
saxum, -i, 2 n., *a rock, cliff.*
praecĭpĭto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to throw headlong.*
usquĕ, adv., *up to, as far as, continually.*
căvillor, -atus, 1 v. a. dep., *to jeer, banter, scoff at.*
dēmens, -entis, adj., *mad.*

28.

Măcēdŏnes, -um, 3 m. plu., *the Macedonians.*
Philippus, -i, 2 m., *Philip*, father of Alexander the Great.
quadrīga, -ae, 1 f., *a four-horsed chariot*, usu. in the plu.
custōdĭo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4 v. a., *to guard, protect.*
regnum, -i, 2 n., *a kingdom.*
disiungo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to disjoin, break up.*
currus, -ūs, 4 m., *a chariot.*
Boeōtia, -ae, 1 f., a district in Greece, to north of Attica.
semper, adv., *always.*
Pausānĭas, -ae, 1 m., the assassin of Philip.
căpŭlus, -i, 2 m., *a hilt.*
glădĭus, -i, 2 m., *a sword.*
caelo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to engrave, emboss.*
pertinax, -ācis, adj., *persevering, stubborn.*
nĕcessĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *necessity.*
consīmĭlis, -e, adj., *like, resembling.*
sīquĭdem, conj., *since.*
Callānus, -i, 2 m., *Callanus.*
Indus, -a, -um, adj., *Indian.*
rōgus, -i, 2 m., *a funeral pile.*
sŭperiăcĭo, -iēci, -iactum and -iectum, 3 v. a., *to throw upon.*
interpello, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to beset* or *disturb with demands.*
ecquĭs, ecquid, interrog. pron., *whether any.*
brĕvis, -e, adj., *short.*
tū, tŭi, pron., *thou*; plu., **vos**, *you.*
inquam, v. n. defect., *I say*, used when the actual words are quoted.
vōluntārĭus, -a, -um, adj., *willing, voluntary.*
excessus, -ūs, 4 m., *a departure, decease.*

răpĭdus, -a, -um, adj., *swift, quick.*
mors, mortis, 3 f., *death.*
subsĕquor, sĕcutus, 3 v. a. dep., *to follow closely.*

29.

antīquus, -a, -um, adj., *old, ancient.*
sōlum, adv., *only, alone.*
publĭcē, adv., *publicly, in public.*
prīvātim, adv., *privately.*
auspĭcĭum, -i, 2 n., *divination* from birds, *auspices.*
sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 v. a., *to take.*
mōs, mōris, 3 m., *a manner, custom.*
nuptĭae, -ārum, 1 f. plu., *a wedding, marriage.*
auspex, -ĭcis, 3 m., *an augur, soothsayer.*
quamvīs, conj., *although.*
dēsĭno, -sīvi or -sĭi, -sītum, 3 v. n., *to leave off, cease.*
consuētūdo, -ĭnis, 3 f., *a custom, usage.*
ūsurpo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to make use of, apply, practise.*
fēmĭna, -ae, 1 f., *a woman.*
cŭbo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 1 v. a., *to lie down, recline* at table.
sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2 v. n., *to sit.*
cēnĭto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to dine.*
hŏmo, -ĭnis, 3 c., *a human being, man.*
convictus, -ūs, 4 m., *a living together, social life.*
pĕnetro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to penetrate, make one's way into.*
ĕpŭlum, -i, 2 n., *a feast, banquet*, esp. of a religious character; plu., **ĕpŭlae**, -arum, 1 f., *a sumptuous banquet.*
lectŭlus, -i, 2 m. dim., *a little couch.*
sella, -ae, 1 f., *a chair, seat.*
invīto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to invite.*
quŏtĭens, adv., *how often, as often as.*
ălĭquis, aliquid, pron. indef. subst., *some one, something, any one, anything.*
iurgĭum, -i, 2 n., *a quarrel.*
intercēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. a., *to come between, arise.*
săcellum, -i, 2 n. dim., *a little chapel, shrine.*
Vĭrĭplāca, -ae, 1 f., *the appeaser of husbands*, a name of Juno.
Pălātĭum, -i, 2 n., one of the seven hills of Rome.
invĭcem, adv., *in turn, successively.*
lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3 v. a., *to speak.*
contentĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *strife.*
dēpōno, -pŏsŭi, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a., *to put down, lay aside.*
concors, -cordis, adj., *united, harmonious.*
plāco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to appease.*
adsĕquor, -sĕcūtus, 3 v. a. dep., *to follow up, gain, overtake.*

vĕnĕror, -atus, 1 v. a. dep., *to worship, revere.*
nescĭo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, 4 v. a., *not to know, to be ignorant.*
exquīsītus, -a, -um, adj., *carefully sought out, choice.*
utpŏtĕ, adv., *as being, seeing that, since.*
cottīdiānus, -a, -um, adj., *daily.*
pax, pācis, 3 f., *peace.*

30.

Āsĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Asia*, the continent of Asia; *Asia Minor*, the country bounded by the Black Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Armenia; in Roman times, the western part of Asia Minor, including Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and part of Phrygia.
Eumĕnes, -is, 3 m., *Eumenes II.*, eldest son of Attalus I., king of Pergamos from B.C. 197-159.
āmans, -antis, adj., *fond of.*
scĭo, scīvī or scĭī, scītum, 4 v. a., *to know, understand.*
fīdus, -a, -um, adj., *faithful, trusty.*
altus, -a, -um, adj., *high, deep, profound.*
respublĭca, reipublicae, 5 f., *the state, republic.*
sălūbrĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *healthfulness, soundness.*
mūnĭo, -īvi and -ĭi, 4 v. a., *to fortify.*
vallo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to surround with a rampart, intrench, protect.*
undĭque, adv., *from all sides.*
līmen, -ĭnis, 3 n., *a threshold.*
intro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to enter.*
ābĭcĭo, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v. a., *to throw away.*
prīvātus, -a, -um, adj., *individual, private.*
cārĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *devotion, respect, affection.*
indŭo, -ŭi, -ūtum, 3 v. a., *to put on oneself, assume.*
maĭores, -um, 3 m. plu., *ancestors.*
rĕtĭnĕo, -ŭi, -tentum, 2 v. a., *to retain, hold fast to.*
offĭcĭum, -i, 2 n., *duty, obligation, business, official service.*
prōgrĕdĭor, -gressus, 3 v. n. dep., *to go forward, advance.*
dumtaxat, adv., *at all events, only.*
ambŭlo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n., *to walk.*
ădĕo, adv., *to such a degree, so much.*
pertĭnācĭter, adv., *perseveringly, firmly, constantly.*
Q., abbrev. for *Quintus*, a Roman praenomen.
Q. Făbĭus, -i, 2 m., Maxĭmus, -i, 2 m., the conqueror of the Samnites at Scutinum, B.C. 295.
quinquĭens, adv., *five times.*
prīdem, adv., *long ago, long since.*
sĕnectūs, -ūtis, 3 f., *old age.*
prōcēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n., *to advance.*
turba, -ae, 1 f., *a crowd.*

conlŏquĭum, -i, 2 n., *a conference.*
dēscendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. n., *to go down, descend.*
ēlīdo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a., *to hurt, injure, crush.*
nōlo, nōlui, nolle, v. n. irreg., *to be unwilling, refuse.*
Suessa, -ae, **Pōmētĭa**, -ae, 1 f., an old town of the Volsci, in Latium.
extrā, prep. with acc. and adv., *outside, without.*
indignor, -ātus, 1 v. n. dep., *to think oneself slighted, to be angry.*
plēnus, -a, -um, adj., *full.*
īra, -ae, 1 f., *anger, rage.*
persĕvēro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to continue, persevere.*
impĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to command.*
obsĕquor, -sĕcutus, 3 v. n. dep., *to comply with, yield to.*
contemno, -tempsi, -temptum, 3 v. a., *to despise, disregard.*
vĕnĕrātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *reverence.*
pĭĕtas, -ātis, 3 f., *dutiful conduct* towards gods or parents, *affection, loyalty, patriotism;* personified, *the goddess of piety, Piety.*
pŏtĭor, -us, adj., comp. of pŏtis, *better, preferable.*

31.

trĭbūnus, -i, 2 m., *a tribune.*
plebs, plēbis, and plēbes, -is, 3 f., and **plēbes**, -ēi, 5 f., *the lower orders* at Rome, *the common people, the plebeians.*
lĭcet, -ŭīt, 2 v. n. impers., *to be permitted, allowed.*
valvae, -arum, 1 f. plu., *a folding door, doors.*
subsellĭum, -i, 2 n., *a low bench, seat, stool.*
dēcrētum, -i, 2 n., *a decision, decree.*
attentus, -a, -um, adj., *close, attentive, careful.*
exāmĭno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to weigh, consider, analyse.*
imprŏbo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to disapprove, reject.*
rătus, -a, -um, adj., *established, valid.*
subscrībo, -scripsi, -scriptum, 3 v. a., *to write beneath.*
nŏta, -ae, 1 f., *a sign, mark.*
censĕo, -ŭi, -sum, 2 v. a., *to approve of, think, decree.*
ĕquester, -tris, -tre, adj., *of a horseman* or *knight, belonging to the order of the knights, equestrian.*
ordō, -ĭnis, 3 m., *rank, order.*
iŭventūs, -ūtis, 3 f., *youth.*
annus, -i, 2 m., *a year.*
cĕlĕbro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to fill, throng, frequent.*
Lŭpercālĭa, -ōrum and -ĭum, 2 and 3 n., *the festival of Lupercus,* the Wolf-God, celebrated in February.
Rōmŭlus, -i, 2 m., the first king of Rome, reputed to have been the son of Mars and Rhea Silvia.
Rĕmus, -i, 2 m., brother of Romulus.

incōho, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to hollow out, begin, commence, institute.*

laetĭtĭa, -ae, 1 f., *joy, gladness.*

exsulto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to leap for joy, revel, rejoice exceedingly.*

ăvus, -i, 2 m., *grandfather*

Nŭmĭtor, -ōris, 3 m., a king of Alba.

permitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 v. a., *to allow, grant.*

Pălātīnus, -a, -um, adj., *of the Palatium* (See Vocab. 29).

căper, -pri, 2 m., *a he-goat.*

hĭlārĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *gaiety, merriment.*

vīnum, -i, 2 n., *wine.*

largus, -a, -um, adj., *copious, plentiful, profuse.*

prōvĕho, -vexi, -vectum, 3 v. a., *to carry forward, transport, exalt.*

cingo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to gird, surround.*

pellis, -is, 3 f., *a skin, hide*

iōcor, -atus, 1 v. n. dep., *to jest, make merry.*

32.

aurātus, -a, -um, adj., *ornamented with gold, gilt.*

Itălĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Italy.*

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam or quicquam, pronom. indef. subst., *any one, anything*, with negatives and in interrogations.

adspicio, -spexi, -spectum, 3 v. a., *to look at, observe, see.*

M'., abbrev. for *Mānius*, a Roman praenomen.

M'. Acĭlius, -i, 2 m., Glabrio, -ōnis, 3 m., the conqueror of Antiochus at Thermopylae, in the Syrian War, B.C. 191.

P. Cornēlĭus, -i, 2 m., Lentŭlus, -i, 2 m., *P. Cornelius Lentulus.*

M. Baebĭus, -i, 2 m., *M. Baebius.*

dēdĭco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to dedicate.*

compōs, -pōtis, adj., *having power over, possessing.*

vōtum, -i, 2 n., *a vow, wish.*

Antĭōchus, -i, 2 m., *Antiochus III.*, the Great, king of Syria, B.C. 223-187.

Thermŏpўlae, -arum, 1 f. plu., a pass between Thessaly and Locris.

sŭpĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to overcome, defeat.*

cīvĭlis, -e, adj., *of a citizen, civic.* iūs civile, *the code of citizens' political rights.*

sacrum, -i, 2 n., *a holy thing;* plu., *worship, religion.*

caerĭmōnĭa, -ae, 1 f., *a religious usage, ceremony.*

abdo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 v. a., *to put away, hide, keep secret.*

sōlus, -a, -um, adj., *alone.*

pontĭfex, -ĭcis, 3 m., *a pontiff, a Roman high priest.*

nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3 v. a., *to know, be acquainted with.*

Flāvĭus, -i, 2 m., *Flavius.*

lĭbertīnus, -i, 2 m., *a freedman, manumitted slave.*

gigno, gĕnŭi, genĭtum, 3 v. a., *to beget, produce:* pass., *to be born.*

scrība, -ae, 1 m., *a public writer, clerk, notary.*
ingens, -entis, adj., *huge, great.*
nōbĭlĭtas, -atis, 3 f., *nobility, the optimates.*
indignātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *wrath, anger.*
aedīlis, -is, 3 m., *an aedile*, a Roman magistrate having charge over temples, buildings, and sanitary and police duties.
cŭrūlis, -e, adj., *curule*, an epithet applied to certain magistrates.
sella curulis, *the curule chair*, inlaid with ivory, the right of sitting on which belonged only to the dictator, consuls, praetor, censors, curule aediles and the flamen dialis.
aedilis curulis, *a curule aedile*, distinguished by the sella curulis and the toga praetexta.
vulgo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to make common, divulge, publish abroad.*
fasti, -orum, 2 m. plu., *a calendar*, a list of all the days of the year, with magistrates, festivals, and important events.
fŏrum, -i, 2 n., *the forum, the market place.* The **forum Romanum** was an open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills.
expōno, -pŏsŭi, -pŏsĭtum, 3 v. a., *to put out, expose, display*
vīso, vīsi, vīsum, 3 v. a., *to visit.*
aeger, -gra, -grum, adj., *sick*
collēga, -ae, 1 m., *a colleague*
nōbĭlis, -e, adj., *noble;* subst. plu., *the nobles, optimates.*
frĕquentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *a numerous attendance, multitude, concourse.*
cŭbĭcŭlum, -i, 2 n., *a bedroom.*
complĕo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 v. a., *to fill up, crowd.*
rĕcĭpĭo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a., *to receive.*
hŏnor, -ōris, 3 m., *honour, dignity;* plu., *office.*
părĭter, adv., *equally, alike.*
contemptus, -ūs, 4 m., *scorn, contempt.*
vindex, -ĭcis, 3 c., *an avenger, champion.*
consīdo, -sēdi, -sessum, 3 v. n., *to sit down.*

33.

tībĭcen, -ĭnis, 3 m., *a flute-player.*
collēgĭum, -i, 2 n., *a guild.*
vulgus, -i, 2 m. and n., *the common people, the crowd.*
sērĭus, -a, -um, adj., *serious, earnest.*
actĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *business, deliberation.*
persōna, -ae, 1 f., *a mask, person, character.*
tĕgo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to cover, conceal.*
vărĭus, -a, -um, adj., *of different kinds, motley.*
vestis, -is, 3 f., *clothing, garb.*

vēlo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to cover, clothe, dress.*
concentus, -ūs, 4 m., *a singing together, harmony, symphony, musical performance.*
lĭcentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *permission, leave, liberty.*
quondam, adv., *formerly.*
vĕto, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 1 v. a., *to forbid.*
priscus, -a, -um, adj., *old, former.*
factĭto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to do repeatedly.*
vescor, no perf., 3 v. n. dep., *to eat, feed, refresh oneself*
Tĭbur, -ŭris, 3 n., a town of Latium, on the Anio, now *Tivoli.*
īrascor, īrātus, 1 v. n. dep., *to be angry.*
mĭnistĕrĭum, -i, 2 n., *service.*
aequus, -a, -um, adj., *equal.* **aequo animo**, *with easy* or *contented mind.*
Tĭburs, -urtis, adj., *belonging to Tibur.*
festus, -a, -um, adj., *festal.*
ĕpŭlātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *banqueting, feasting.*
sĭmŭlātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *a pretence.*
mĕrum, -i, 2 n., *pure wine, wine.*
sōpĭo, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, 4 v. a., *to put to sleep.*
dēvĕho, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to carry down, convey.*
cūro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to take care.*
-ce, emphatic particle, affixed to hic.
pŭdor, -ōris, 3 m., *shame, ignominy, disgrace.*
tēmŭlentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *intoxication, drunkenness.*

34.

simplĭcĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *plainness.*
cĭbus, -i, 2 m., *food.*
hūmānĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *refinement, culture.*
sĭmŭl, adv., *at the same time.* **sĭmul ac**, *as soon as.*
contĭnentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *abstemiousness, moderation.*
prandĕo, -di, -sum, 2 v. n., *to breakfast, lunch.*
prōpātŭlum, -i, 2 n., *an open space, court.*
vĕrēcundĭa, -ae, 1 f., *feeling of shame, hesitation.*
sānē, adv., *truly, indeed.*
subĭcĭo, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v. a., *to throw beneath, expose, submit.*
ērŭbesco, -bŭi, 3 v. n., *to blush, be ashamed.*
frĕquens, -entis, adj., *frequent, crowded.*
puls, pultis, 3 f., *porridge.*
ūsus, -ūs, 4 m., *use, employment.* **usus est**, *there is need.*
pānis, -is, 3 m., *bread.*
ĭdĕo, adv., *on that account, therefore.*
mŏla, -ae, 1 f., *groats of spelt*, mixed with salt, and sprinkled on the heads of victims.
far, farris, 3 n., *spelt*, the earliest food of the Romans.
săl, sălis, 3 m., *salt.*

spargo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a., *to scatter, sprinkle.*
prīmĭtĭae, -arum, 1 f. plu., *firstlings, first-fruits.*
lībāmentum, -i, 2 n., *a drink-offering, libation.*
victus, -ūs, 4 m., *food.*
effĭcācĭter, adv., *effectually.*
simplĭcĭter, adv., *plainly.*
industrĭa, -ae, 1 f., *hard work.*
fĭdēlis, -e, adj., *faithful.*
mūnīmentum, -i, 2 n., *a protection, safeguard.*
tŭĕor, -ĭtus, 2 v. a. dep., *to maintain, defend.*
frūgālĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *thriftiness.*
luxūrĭōsus, -a, -um, adj., *rich, sumptuous.*
ălĭenus, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to another; unfavourable to, foreign, strange, alien.*

35.

grăvĭtās, -ātis, 3 f., *rigour, sternness, severity.*
Spartānus, -a, -um, adj., *of Sparta*, the chief city of Laconia, in the Peloponnesus.
sĕvērus, -a, -um, adj., *strict, stringent, rigorous.*
Lўcurgus, -i, 2 m., a Spartan legislator who flourished about B.C. 850.
obtempĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to obey, conform to.*
cīvis, -is, 3 c., *a citizen.*
contemplor, -atus, 1 v. a. dep., *to view attentively, to gaze upon, consider.*
rĕtraho, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to draw back, divert.*
inlĕcebra, -ae, 1 f., *an enticement, allurement.*
dēlĭcātus, -a, -um, adj., *luxurious, voluptuous.*
dīmĭco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to fight, contend.*
tĭbĭa, -ae, 1 f., *a flute.*
ănăpaestus, -a, -um, adj., *anapaestic.* **pes anapaestus**, *an anapaest*, a metrical foot, consisting of one long and two short syllables (⏑ ⏑ –).
mŏdŭlus, -i, 2 m., *a measure, musical beat* or *time.*
cŏhortātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *an exhortation, encouragement.*
călor, -ōris, 3 m., *heat, warmth.*
dissĭmŭlo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to conceal, pretend not to be, disguise.*
occulto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to hide, conceal.*
vulnus, -ĕris, 3 n., *a wound.*
pūnĭcĕus, -a, -um, adj., *purple-coloured.*
tŭnĭca, -ae, 1 f., *an undergarment* worn by the Romans of both sexes, *a vest, tunic.*
ūtor, ūsus, 3 v. a. dep., *to use.*
fīdūcĭa, -ae, 1 f., *confidence.*
adfĕro, -tŭli, -lātum, -ferre, v. a. irreg., *to bear towards, bring, inspire.*

36.

Massĭlĭensis, -e, adj., *of Massilia*, a colony of the Phocaeans in Gaul, now *Marseilles.*

disciplīna, -ae, 1 f., *training, discipline.*
observantĭa, -ae, 1 f., *respect, attention, regard.*
praecĭpŭē, adv., *especially, chiefly.*
conspĭcŭus, -a, -um, adj., *notable, conspicuous.*
noxĭus, -a, -um, adj., *guilty*; subst., *a criminal.*
iŭgŭlo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to cut the throat, kill.*
rōbīgo, -inis, 3 f., *rust.*
exĕdo, -ēdi, -ēsum, 3 v. a., *to eat up, consume.*
suffĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, 3 v. n., *to be sufficient.*
parvus, -a, -um, adj., *small, little*; comp., **minor**; superl., **minimus.**
servo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to keep, preserve.*
arca, -ae, 1 f., *a chest, box, coffin.*
lĭber, -a, -um, adj., *free.*
servus, -i, 2 m., *a slave.*
lāmentātĭo, -onis, 3 f., *weeping, wailing.*
planctus, -ūs, 4 m., *a beating of the breast*, as a sign of grief.
luctus, -ūs, 4 m., *sorrow, mourning.*
fūnus, -eris, 3 n., *death, funeral.*
ădhĭbĕo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a., *to summon, call, invite, hold.*
nĕcessārĭus, -i, 2 m., *a relation, kinsman, friend.*
convīvĭum, -i, 2 n., *a feast.*
fĭnĭo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4 v. a., *to put an end to, to finish.*
ētĕnim, conj., *for indeed.*
adtĭnĕo, -ui, -tentum, 2 v. n., *to hold to, pertain, concern.*
dōlor, -ōris, 3 m., *grief.*
indulgĕo, -si, -tum, 2 v. a., *to indulge, give way to.*
partĭor, -itus, 4 v. a. dep., *to share.*

37.

vĕnēnum, -i, 2 n., *poison.*
cĭcūta, -ae, 1 f., *hemlock.*
tempĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to compound in due proportion, prepare, mix.*
sescenti, -ae, -a, adj., *six hundred; the Senate at Massilia*, consisting of six hundred members.
exhĭbĕo, -ui, -itum, 2 v. a., *to set forth.*
expĕto, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3 v. a., *to seek after, crave.*
Gallĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Gaul.*
Graecĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Greece.*
insŭla, -ae, 1 f., *an island.*
Cēa, -ae, 1 f. (and **Cĕos**, -i, 2 m.), an island in the Aegean Sea, opposite the promontory of Sunium in Attica.
Sex., abbrev. for *Sextus*, **Sex. Pompēius**, -i, 2 m., consul A.D. 14.
Ĭūlis, -idis, 3 f., the chief town of Ceos.
dignĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *worthiness, merit, rank.*
cūr, adv., *for what reason, why.*
consūmo, -psi, -ptum, 3 v. a., *to destroy.*
praesentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *presence.*

aestĭmo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to value, think.* **magni aestimare**, *to value at a great price, think highly of.*

instructus, -a, -um, adj., *versed in, equipped.*

aspernor, -atus, 1 v. a. dep., *to reject, despise.*

sustĭnĕo, -ŭi, -tentum, 2 v. a., *to uphold, sustain.* **non sustineo** (followed by infin.), *I cannot endure, I do not venture.*

fācundus, -a, -um, adj., *eloquent.*

bĕātus, -a, -um, adj., *blessed, happy.*

fons, fontis, 3 m., *a spring, fountain.*

incīpĭo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a., *to undertake.*

dĭu, adv., *for a long time.*

nēquīquam, adv., *in vain.*

rĕvŏco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to call back, recall.*

cŏhortor, -atus, -ari, 1 v. a. dep., *to exhort, encourage, advise.*

concordĭa, -ae, 1 f., *agreement, unity.*

distrĭbŭo, -ŭi, -ūtum, 3 v. a., *to deal out, distribute.*

patrĭmōnĭum, -i, 2 n., *inheritance, estate.*

cultus, -ūs, 4 m., *dress.*

fīlĭa, -ae, 1 f., *a daughter.*

pōcŭlum, -i, 2 n., *a cup.*

dēfundo, -fūdi, -fusum, 3 v. a., *to pour down.*

Mercŭrĭus, -i, 2 m., *Mercury*, the son of Jove and Maia, messenger of the gods, conductor of departed souls to Hades, god of eloquence, traders, and thieves.

dēlībāmentum, -i, 2 n., *a libation* to the gods.

invŏco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to call in* or *upon, invoke.*

plăcĭdus, -a, -um, adj., *quiet, calm, peaceful.*

infernus, -a, -um, adj., *infernal, belonging to the lower regions.*

cŭpĭdus, -a, -um, adj., *greedy.*

haustus, -ūs, 4 m., *a draught.*

mortifĕr, and **mortĭfĕrus**, -a, -um, adj., *death-bringing, deadly, fatal.*

pōtĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *drink, beverage, potion.*

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, interrog. pron., *who, which, what pray.*

sŭbinde, adv., *from time to time, thereupon.*

rĭgor, -ōris, 3 m., *numbness, rigidity.*

occŭpo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to take hold of, seize.*

cor, cordis, 3 n., *the heart.*

ēlŏquor, -lŏcūtus, 3 v. a. dep., *to speak out, declare.*

advŏco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to call to.*

tămetsī, conj., *although.*

nŏvus, -a, -um, adj., *new, strange.*

obstŭpĕfăcĭo, -fēci, -factum, 3 v. a., *to astonish, amaze.*

suffundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3 v. a., *to pour from under, overspread, suffuse.*

lăcrĭma, -ae, 1 f., *a tear.*

dīmittō, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a., *to send away.*

38.

dēvertĭcŭlum, -i, 2 n., *a digression.*

tēlum, -i, 2 n., *a weapon.*

praestō, adv., *at hand, near.*

quemadmŏdum, adv., *in what manner, according as, how.*

advĕnĭo, -vēni, -ventum, 4 v. n., *to come to, approach, visit.*

tūtus, -a, -um, adj., *safe.*

prōdo, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, 3 v. a., *to put forth, expose, betray.* memoria prodere, *to put on record.*

mūtŭus, -a, -um, adj., *borrowed, lent.*

infĕri, -orum, 2 m. plu., *the inhabitants of the lower regions, the dead.*

persuādĕo, -si, -sum, 2 v. a., *to convince, persuade.* persuasum habeo, *I am convinced.*

ănĭma, -ae, 1 f., *the soul.*

stultus, -a, -um, adj., *silly, foolish.*

brācātus, -a, -um, adj., *wearing trousers or breeches.*

palliatus, -a, -um, adj., *dressed in a Greek pallium,* or *cloak.*

Pȳthăgŏras, -ae, 1 m., a philosopher of Samos, who lived about B.C. 540.

Thrācĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Thrace.*

nātĭo, -onis, 3 f., *a people, tribe.*

săpientĭa, -ae, 1 f., *wisdom.*

vindĭco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to assume, lay claim to.*

nātālis, -e, adj., *pertaining to birth.* dies natalis, or natalis simply, *a birthday.*

flēbĭlĭter, adv., *with tears.*

exsĕquiae, -arum, 1 f. plu., *funeral obsequies, death.*

doctus, -a, -um, adj., *learned;* subst., a *learned man, philosopher.*

praeceptum, -i, 2 n., *a precept, doctrine.*

vērus, -a, -um, adj., *true.*

pervĭdĕo, -vīdi, -vīsum, 2 v. a., *to see clearly.*

nātūrālis, -e, adj., *of nature, natural.*

ănĭmal, -ālis, 3 n., *animal, living creature.*

dulcēdo, -inis, 3 f., *sweetness.*

turpĭter, adv., *basely, disgracefully, meanly.*

cōgo, coēgi, coactum, 3 v. a., *to drive, collect, compel.*

ortus, -ūs, 4 m., *a beginning.*

fēlix, -īcis, adj., *happy, fortunate.*

fīnis, -is, 3 m., *an end.*

39.

prūdentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *foresight, wisdom.*

laudo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to praise, commend.*

respĭcĭo, -spexi, -spectum, 3 v. a., *to look back upon, regard.*

patrĭus, -a, -um, adj., *of a father, ancestral, national.*

conplūres, -a, adj. plu., *many together, several.*

nupta, -ae, 1 f., *a wife.*
mŏrĭor, mortŭus, 3 v. n. dep., *to die.*
mărītus, -i, 2 m., *a husband.*
certāmen, -ĭnis, 3 n., *a strife, contest.*
iūdĭcĭum, -i, 2 n., *a decision, judgment.*
dīlĭgo, -exi, -ectum, 3 v. a., *to love.*
gaudĭum, -i, 2 n., *joy.*
prae, prep. w. abl., *before.*
prae se ferre, *to show openly, publicly.*
coniunx, -iŭgis, 3 c., *a spouse, husband, wife.*
crĕmo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to burn.*
maeror, -ōris, 3 m., *sorrow.*
Persae, -ārum, 1 m. plu., *the Persians.*
prŏbābĭlis, -e, adj., *commendable.*
lĭbĕri, -orum, 2 m. plu., *children.*
septĭmus, -a, -um, adj., *seventh.*
implĕo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 v. a., *to fill, complete.*
āmissĭo, -onis, 3 f., *loss.*

40.

stăbĭlīmentum, -i, 2 n., *a stay.*
persĕvērantĭa, -ae, 1 f., *firmness, constancy, perseverance.*
sincērus, -a, -um, adj., *pure, uncorrupted.*
incŏlŭmis, -e, adj., *safe.*
tĕnax, -acis, adj., *retentive, tight, tenacious.*
vincŭlum, -i, 2 n., *a fetter, bond.*
sĭnus, -ūs, 4 m., *bosom, bay.*
tūtēla, -ae, 1 f., *guardianship, protection.*
sĕrēnus, -a, -um, adj., *calm.*
tranquillus, -a, -um, adj., *peaceful.*
adquĭesco, -quĭēvi, -quĭētum, 3 v. n., *to be at rest.*
Mĕtellus, -i, 2 m., *Q. Metellus*, Consul B.C. 109.
Iŭgurthīnus, -a, -um, adj., *pertaining to Jugurtha* (see below). **bellum Iugurthinum**, the war with Jugurtha, B.C. 111-106.
Spŭrĭus, -i, 2 m., a Roman praenomen.
Spŭrĭus Postŭmĭus Albīnus, -i, 2 m., commander of the Roman forces in the Jugurthine War, B.C. 110.
indulgentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *absence of discipline, mistaken kindness.*
corrumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 v. a., *to break up, spoil.*
nervus, -i, 2 m., *sinew, force, strength.*
cōnītor, -nīsus or -nixus, 3 v. n. dep., *to strive.*
singŭli, -ae, -a, adj. plu., *one at a time, individual, separate, several.*
adprĕhendo, -di, -sum, 3 v. a., *to seize, take in hand.*
rĕdĭgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3 v. a., *to bring back, reduce.*
lixa, -ae, 1 m., *a sutler;* plu., *camp-followers.*
submŏvĕo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2 v. a., *to drive away, remove.*

coquo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to cook.*
vēnālis, -e, adj., *for sale.*
prōpōno, -posui, -positum, 3 v. a., *to put forward, expose, offer.*
iūmentum, -i, 2 n., *a beast of burden, baggage-animal.*
mūto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to change, alter.*
Iūgurtha, -ae, 1 m., a Numidian prince.
adsum, -fŭi, -esse, v. n. irreg., *to be at hand.*
vallum, -i, 2 n., *a rampart.*
fossa, -ae, 1 f., *a trench, ditch.*
aptē, adv., *fitly, regularly.*
prōfĭcio, -fēci, -fectum, 3 v. a., *to accomplish, make progress.*
crēber, -bra, -brum, adj., *frequent, repeated.*
scilĭcet, adv., *clearly, evidently.*
trōpaeum, -i, 2 n., *a trophy.*
pārio, -pĕpĕri, -partum, 3 v. a., *to produce, gain.*
ambĭtiōsus, -a, -um, adj., *ostentatious.*
contingo, -tĭgi, -tactum, 3 v. n., *to happen, fall to one's lot.*

41.

L. Quinctius, -i, Cincinnātus, -i, 2 m., Dictator B.C. 458.
dēvinco, -vīci, -victum, 3 v. a., *to conquer, defeat.*
Aequĭcŭli, -ōrum, 2 m. plu., *an ancient tribe of Latium, the Aequi.*
Iūgum, -i, 2 n., *a yoke.*
L. Mĭnŭcius, -i, 2 m., Consul B.C. 458.
consŭlātus, -ūs, 4 m., *consulship.*
praesto, -stĭti, -stĭtum, 1 v. a., *to keep, maintain.*
trĕpidus, -a, -um, adj., *trembling.*
claudo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a., *to shut, close.*
continĕo, -ŭi, -tentum, 2 v. a., *to keep in, confine.*
impĕrĭōsus, -a, -um, adj., *mighty, powerful, sovereign.*
dūōdĕcim, indecl. adj., *twelve.*
fascis, -is, 3 m., *a bundle;* plu., *the rods carried by the lictors.*
pēnēs, prep. w. acc., *in the power of.*
ūniversus, -a, -um, adj., *whole, entire, concerned.*
nūtus, -ūs, 4 m., *a nod, will.*
Lātium, -i, 2 n., *Latium.*
rĕgo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to rule, govern, direct.*
contundo, -tŭdi, -tūsum, 3 v. a., *to bruise.*
frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 v. a., *to break.*
dictātōrius, -a, -um, adj., *of a dictator.*
animadversio, -ōnis, 3 f., *censure, reproach.*
substerno, -strāvi, -strātum, 3 v. a., *to spread out, submit, expose.*
inultus, -a, -um, adj., *unpunished, unavenged.*
laedo, -si, -sum, 3 v. a., *to hurt, injure.*
dēlictum, -i, 2 n., *a fault, offence.*

pūnĭo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, 4 v. a., *to punish.*

42.

Păpīrĭus, -i, 2 m., *L. Papirius Cursor*, appointed Dictator B.C. 325, in the Second Samnite War.

Q. Făbĭus, -i, **Rullĭānus**, -i, 2 m., master of the horse to Papirius.

măgister, -tri, 2 m., *a master.*

ĕques, -ĭtis, 3 m., *a rider, horseman, knight.*

quamquam, conj., *although.*

rĕdĕo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ĭtum, v. n. irreg., *to go back, return.*

successus, -ūs, 4 m., *success.*

virga, -ae, 1 f., *a rod.*

expĕdĭo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, 4 v. a., *to get ready.*

nūdo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to strip.*

admīrābĭlis, -e, adj., *wonderful, strange.*

scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 v. a., *to cut, tear, rend.*

spŏlĭo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to uncover.*

verber, -ĕris, 3 n., *a lash, whip.*

lăcĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to tear, mangle.*

praebĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. a., *to offer, give up.*

excĭpĭo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a., *to receive.*

nōdōsus, -a, -um, adj., *full of knots, knotted, knotty.*

rĕnŏvo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to renew.*

mŏdo, adv., *lately, only.*

spĕcĭōsus, -a, -um, adj., *brilliant, distinguished.*

tĭtŭlus, -i, 2 m., *title, honour.*

occāsĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *an opportunity, chance.*

confŭgĭo, -fūgi, -fŭgĭtum, 3 v. n., *to fly for refuge.*

frustrā, adv., *in vain.*

implōro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to beseech, pray for.*

nīhĭlōmĭnus, conj., *none the less, nevertheless.*

exĭgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3 v. a., *to demand, exact.*

dictātūra, -ae, 1 f., *dictatorship.*

tertĭus, -a, -um, adj., *third.*

dēvŏco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to submit.*

supplex, -ĭcis, adj., *humbly entreating, suppliant.*

sĕvērĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *rigour, severity.*

rĕfrēno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to curb, check.*

testor, -atus, 1 v. a. dep., *to declare.*

trĭbūnĭcĭus, -a, -um, adj., *of a tribune.*

concēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. a., *to yield, give up.*

43.

L. Calpurnĭus, -i, 2 m., **Pīso**, -ōnis, 3 m., Consul B.C. 133.

Sĭcĭlĭa, -ae, 1 f., *Sicily.*

fŭgĭtīvus, -i, 2 m., *a runaway slave.*

C. Tĭtĭus, -i, 2 m., *Gaius Titius.*

praefectus, -i, 2 m., *a captain, commander.*

ignōmĭnĭa, -ae, 1 f., *disgrace.*

adfĭcĭo, -fēci, -fectum, 3 v. a., *to do something to, to affect, punish, visit.*
tŏga, -ae, 1 f., *a gown, cloak.*
lăcĭnĭa, -ae, 1 f., *the lappet* or *flap* of a garment.
abscindo, -scĭdi, -scīsum, 3 v. a., *to cut off.*
discingo, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to take off the girdle.*
nūdus, -a, -um, adj., *bare.*
mānĕ, indecl. n., *the morning.*
interdīco, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to forbid.*
balnĕum, -i, 2 n.; plu., **balnĕae**, -ārum, 1 f., *a bath.*
turma, -ae, 1 f., *a troop.*
praesum, -fŭi, -esse, v. n. irreg., *to be at the head of.*
ădĭmo, -ēmi, -emptum, 3 v. a., *to take away.*
funditor, -ōris, 3 m., *a slinger.*
āla, -ae, 1 f., *a wing.*
transcrĭbo, -psi, -ptum, 3 v. a., *to transfer.*
prŏfecto adv., *certainly, surely.*
dēdĕcus, -ŏris, 3 n., *a disgrace, dishonour.*
pār, pāris, adj., *equal*; abl., pāri.
sons, sontis, adj., *guilty.*
cŭpīdĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *desire, eagerness, love.*
addūco, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to lead towards, induce.*
crux, crŭcis, 3 f., *a cross.*
lĭbertās, -ātis, 3 f., *freedom, liberty.*
servīlis, -e, adj., *of a slave.*
flāgĭtĭōsus, -a, -um, adj., *shameful, infamous.*
īnpōno, -pŏsŭi, -positum, 3 v. a., *to place upon.*
ămārus, -a, -um, adj., *bitter.*
effēmĭnātē, adv., *in a womanish way, effeminately.*
tīmĕo, -ŭi, 2 v. a., *to fear.*
vīrĭlĭter, adv., *in a manly way.*
opto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to wish for, desire.*

44.

ācrĭter, adv., *keenly, severely.*
Contrēbĭa, -ae, 1 f., a fortified town in Hispania Tarraconensis.
stătĭo, -onis, 3 f., *a post.*
quinquĕ, indecl. adj., *five.*
cŏhors, -hortis, 3 f., *a division of the Roman legion, a cohort.*
dēpello, -pŭli, -pulsum, 3 v. a., *to drive away, dislodge.*
spēro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to hope, expect.*
āmitto, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a., *to lose.*
rĕcŭpĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to recover.*
culpa, -ae, 1 f., *fault, blame.*
mānĭfestus, -a, -um, *plain, clear, visible.*
ēdĭco, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to proclaim.*
conprīmo, -pressi, -pressum, 3 v. a., *to keep down.*
fătīgātus, -a, -um, adj., *weary, tired.*
dēspērātĭo, -onis, 3 f., *despair.*
īnīquĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *unevenness, difficulty.*
imbēcillĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *weakness, impudency.*

effĭcax, -ācis, adj., *effectual.*
dūrāmentum, -i, 2 n., *a means of hardening.*
prōvincĭa, -ae, 1 f., *a province.*
fĕrox, -ōcis, adj., *fierce, warlike.*
gens, gentis, 3 f., *a race, tribe, family.*
dēbĭlĭto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to weaken.*
cŭpĭo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, 3 v. a., *to desire.*
mansuētus, -a, -um, adj., *tame, mild, gentle.*
clēmentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *leniency.*
praesĭdĭum, -i, 2 n., *a garrison.*
transfŭgio, -fūgi, -fŭgĭtum, 3 v. n., *to be a deserter, to desert.*
truncus, -a, -um, adj., *maimed.*
bracchĭum, -i, 2 n., *an arm.*
gesto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to carry.*
dēfectĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *disaffection, revolt, rebellion.*
rĕlĭquus, -a, -um, adj., *remaining.*
inĭcĭo, -iēci, -iectum, 3 v. a., *to throw upon, cause, inspire.*

45.

Africānus, -a, -um, adj., *African;* an agnomen of two members of the Scipio family. **superior Africanus,** *the elder Africanus,* the conqueror of Hannibal in the Second Punic War; **posterior Africanus,** *the younger Africanus,* the destroyer of Carthage, B.C. 146.

firmo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to strengthen, establish.*
crūdēlĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *cruelty.*
ămārĭtūdo, -ĭnis, 3 f., *bitterness.*
mūtŭor, -ātus, 1 v. a. dep., *to borrow.*
transfŭga, -ae, 1 m., *a deserter.*
adfĭgo, -xi, -xum, 3 v. a., *to fix to.*
perfĭdus, -a, -um, adj., *faithless, treacherous.*
sŏcĭus, -i, 2 m., *an ally.*
sĕcūris, -is, 3 f., *an axe, hatchet.*
percŭtĭo, -cussi, -cussum, 3 v. a., *to strike.* **securi percutere,** *to behead, execute.*
ēverto, -ti, -sum, 3 v. a., *to overturn, overthrow.*
Pūnĭcus, -a, -um, adj., *Carthaginian.*
exter or **extĕrus,** -a, -um, adj., *foreign, strange.*
fĕrus, -a, -um, adj., *fierce, wild.*
bestĭa, -ae, 1 f., *a beast.*
ĕlĕphantus, -i, 2 m., *an elephant.*
prōtĕro, -trīvi, -trītum, 3 v. a., *to tread under foot.*
ūtĭlis, -e, adj., *useful.*
exemplum, -i, 2 n., *an example, precedent.*
actum, -i, 2 n., *an act, deed.*
hŭmĭlĭter, adv., *humbly, respectfully.*
insŏlentĭa, -ae, 1 f., *impertinence.*
reprĕhensĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *blame, censure.*
asper, -a, -um, adj., *rough.*

abscīsus, -a, -um, adj., *cut off, steep, abrupt.*
castigātio, -ōnis, 3 f., *punishment.*
indīgĕo, -ŭi, 2 v. n., *to need, require.*
rectus, -a, -um, adj., *straight, just, right.*
tēnor, -ōris, 3 m., *course, career, path.*
dēscisco, -scīvi, -scītum, 3 v. n., *to withdraw, fall off.*
principātus, -ūs, 4 m., *the chief place, rule, sovereignty.*
vălĭdus, -a, -um, adj., *strong, powerful.*
rēgīmen, -ĭnis, 3 n., *direction, government.*
largior, -ītus, 4 v. a. dep., *to bestow.*
fauces, -ium, 3 f. plu., *jaws, defile, pass, strait.*
Pontĭcus, -a, -um, adj., *of Pontus*, i.e. the Black Sea.
Alpes, -ium, 3 f. plu., *the Alps.*
Taurus, -i, 2 m., a mountain range in Asia Minor.
claustrum, -i, 2 n., *a barrier.*
căsa, -ae, 1 f., *a hut, cottage, cabin.*
orbis, -is, 3 m., *a circle.* **orbis terrarum**, *the world.*
cŏlūmen, -ĭnis, 3 n., *the highest point, head, a stay, support.*

46.

ob, prep. w. acc., *against, on account of.*
lēvis, -e, adj., *light, slight, insignificant.*
dēcerno, -crēvi, -crētum, 3 v. a., *to decree, decide.*
dēsīdĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to long for, wish, desire.*
trĭumpho, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to celebrate a triumph.*
praeclārus, -a, -um, adj., *very clear or plain, distinguished, excellent.*
laurĕa, -ae, 1 f., *the laurel wreath*, the ornament of triumphant generals.
oblĭttĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to erase, blot out.*
adiūtōrĭum, -i, 2 n., *a help, support.*
fulcĭo, -si, -tum, 4 v. a., *to prop, sustain, uphold.*
Marcĭus, -i, 2 m., *Marcius.*
Cāto, -ōnis, 3 m., *Cato.*
falsus, -a, -um, adj., *false.*
audĕo, ausus, 2 v. n., *to dare.*
quaestor, -ōris, 3 m., *a quaestor*, a Roman magistrate, who had charge of the public revenues.
urbānus, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to the city.*
iūro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to swear.*
vērē, adv., *truly.*
scrībo, -psi, -ptum, 3 v. a., *to write.*
tempestīvus, -a, -um, adj., *seasonable, opportune.*
intrōdūco, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a., *to bring in, introduce.*
excŭtio, -cussi, -cussum, 3 v. a., *to shake out, examine, investigate.*
C. Lŭtātius, -i, 2 m., Consul B.C. 241.
Q. Vălĕrius, -i, 2 m., lieutenant of Lutatius.

praetor, -ōris, 3 m., *a praetor*, a Roman magistrate who administered public justice.
insignis, -e, adj., *distinguished.*
classis, -is, 3 f., *a fleet.*
dēlĕo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 v. a., *to destroy.*
ŏportet, -ŭit, 2 v. n. impers., *it behoves.*
sponsĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *a solemn promise;* in civil suits, an agreement that the loser in a suit should pay a certain sum to the winner.
prōvŏco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to call forth, challenge.*
ductus, -ūs, 4 m., *leadership.*
dŭbĭto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to doubt, hesitate.*
restĭpŭlor, -ātus, 1 v. n. dep., *to engage in return.*
iūdex, -ĭcis, 3 m., *a judge.*
Atīlĭus, -i, 2 m., *Atilius.*
Cālātīnus, -a, -um, adj., *of Cālātĭa*, a town in Campania, used as cognomen of Atilius.
claudus, -a, -um, adj., *lame.*
impĕrātōrĭus, -a, -um, adj., *belonging to a general.*
fungor, functus, 3 v. a. dep., *to discharge, perform.*
sententĭa, -ae, 1 f., *opinion.*
dissĭdĕo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 v. n., *to disagree.*
contrōversĭa, -ae, 1 f., *debate, dispute.*
quīn, conj., *but that.*
prĭor, -us, comp. adj., *former, previous.*
dīversus, -a, -um, adj., *different.*
stō, stĕti, stātum, 1 v. n., *to stand.*
disceptātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *dispute.*
suscĭpĭo, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a., *to undertake.*
adversārĭus, -i, 2 m., *an opponent.*
fătĕor, fassus, 2 v. a. dep., *to confess, admit.*
ultĕrĭus, adv., *farther.*
ădhūc, adv., *hitherto, up to this point, still.*
tăcĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. n., *to be silent.*
sĕcundum, prep. w. acc., *according to, in favour of.*
līs, lītis, 3 f., *a law-suit.*
cēna, -ae, 1 f., *dinner.*
sŭpersēdĕo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 v. n., *to forbear, refrain from.*

47.

censōrĭus, -a, -um, adj., *pertaining to the censor.*
castrensis, -e, adj., *of the camp.*
censūra, -ae, 1 f., *the office of censor.*
măgistra, -ae, 1 f., *a mistress.*
transgrĕdĭor, -gressus, 3 v. n. dep., *to step across, proceed.*
prōbĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *uprightness, integrity.*
sŭpercĭlĭum, -i, 2 n., *an eyebrow, a searching examination.*
ŏpus, -ĕris, 3 n., *a work.*
opus est, *there is need.*

effectus, -ūs, 4 m., *a result, effect.*
bellĭcus, -a, -um, adj., *of war, military.*
prōsum, -fŭi, prōdesse, v. n. irreg., *to be of service.*
fŏris, adv., *out of doors, abroad.*
strēnŭus, -a, -um, adj., *active, vigorous.*
censor, -ōris, 3 m., *a censor*, a Roman magistrate who presided over the census and watched over the morals of the citizens.
aes, aeris 3 n., *brass, money.*
caelebs, -ĭbis, adj., *unmarried.*
aerārium, -i, 2 n., *a treasury.*
Fabrĭcius, -i, 2 m., *Fabricius.*
Luscīnus, -i, 2 m., a cognomen of Fabricius (*the one-eyed man*).
narro, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to tell, relate.*
aetas, -ātis, 3 f., *age, generation.*
dēinceps, adv., *in succession.*
Rŭfīnus, -i, 2 m., cognomen of Cornelius (*the reddish-haired man*).
pondō, indecl. subst., *a pound.*
vās, vāsis, 3 n., *a vessel, receptacle*, plu., **vāsa**, -ōrum, 2 m.
argentĕus, -a, -um, adj., *of silver.*
sĕnātōrius, -a, -um, adj., *of the senate, senatorial.*
Antōnius, -i, 2 m., *Antonius.*
Flaccus, -i, 2 m., *Flaccus.*
Dūrōnius, -i, 2 m., *Duronius.*
cōercĕo, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. a., *to confine, restrain.*
sumptus, -ūs, 4 m., *cost, expense.*
abrōgo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to repeal* (a law).
mīrĭficus, -a, -um, adj., *strange, curious.*
impŭdenter, adv., *shamelessly.*
rostra, -ōrum, 2 n. plu., *a pulpit* from which speakers delivered their speeches.
frēnum, -i, 2 n., *a bridle*; plu., frēni and frēna, m. and n.
Quīris, -ĭtis, 3 c., *a Roman* in his civil capacity.
perpĕtior, -pessus, 3 v. a. dep., *to suffer, tolerate.*
adligo, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a., *to bind to.*
constringo, -strīnxi, -strictum, 3 v. a., *to fetter, restrain.*
servītus, -ūtis, 3 f., *slavery.*
frūgi, indecl. adj., *temperate, frugal*; comp., **frugālior**; superl., **frugālissimus.**
horrĭdus, -a, -um, adj., *bristling, rough, rude, unpolished.*
vĕtustas, -ātis, 3 f., *antiquity.*
obsĕro, -āvi, -ātum, 3 v. a., *to cover over.*
luxus, -ūs, 4 m., *excess, intemperance.*

48.

tribŭo, -ŭi, -ūtum, 3 v. a., *to give, assign.*
rĕus, -a, -um, adj., *accused.*
repĕtundae, -ārum, 1 f. plu., (supply *pecuniae*), *money wrongly taken by a magistrate, embezzlement.*

tăbŭla, -ae, 1 f., *a writing-tablet;* plu., *account-books.*
accusātor, -ōris, 3 m., *an accuser.*
expostŭlo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to demand.*
inspĭcĭo, -spexi, -spectum, 3 v. a., *to look at, examine.*
concĭlĭum, -i, 2 n., *an assembly.*
contemplātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *observation.*
argūmentum, -i, 2 n., *proof, evidence.*
sincērē, adv., *purely, honestly.*
admĭnistro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to manage, direct.*
lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3 v. a., *to read.*
integrĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *honesty.*
exĭgŭus, -a, -um, adj., *scanty, little.*
cēra, -ae, 1 f., *wax.*
hŏnōrātē, adv., *with honour.*
ultrō, adv., *spontaneously.*
cĕlĕrĭter, adv., *quickly.*
rĕmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 v. a., *to send back.*
ulciscor, ultus, 3 v. a. dep., *to avenge.*

49.

Līternīnus, -a, -um, adj., *of Liternum,* a city in Campania. **Liternina villa,** a residence of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum.
praedo, -ōnis, 3 m., *a robber, pirate.*
tectum, -i, 2 n., *a roof, house.*
adpărātus, -ūs, 4 m., *preparation, equipment.*
adprŏpinquo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. n., *to approach.*
admīrātor, -oris, 3 m., *an admirer.*
congressus, -ūs, 4 m., *a meeting.*
bĕnĕfĭcĭum, -i, 2 n., *kindness, favour.*
prŏindĕ, adv., *therefore, accordingly.*
sēcūrus, -a, -um, adj., *free from care, without anxiety.*
specto, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to see, look at.*
grăvo, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to weary, vex.*
fŏres, -um, 3 f. plu., *doors.*
rĕsĕro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to unlock.*
intromitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3 v. a., *to admit.*
postis, -is, 3 f. *a door-post.*
rĕlĭgĭōsus, -a, -um, adj., *hallowed, sacred.*
sanctus, -a, -um, adj., *holy.*
cŭpĭdē, adv., *eagerly.*
vestĭbŭlum, -i, 2 n., *a forecourt, entrance-court.*
dōnum, -i, 2 n., *a gift.*
consecro, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to consecrate.*
rătis, -is, 3 f., *a raft, ship.*
fructus, -ūs, 4 m., *fruit.*
excelsus, -a, -um, adj., *lofty.*
iūcundus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasant.*
gestĭo, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, 4 v. n., *to throw oneself about for joy, to be joyful.*

50.

vīvus, -a, -um, adj., *living.*
exănĭmis, -e, adj., *breathless, dead.*

princeps, -ĭpis, 3 m., *chief man.*
lēgātĭo, -ōnis, 3 f., *an embassy.*
mŏror, -atus, 1 v. n. dep., *to delay, linger.*
fūnebris, -e, adj., *funereal.*
frons, frontis, 3 f., *the fore part, the front.*
ădorno, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to deck, ornament.*
prŏfundum, -i, 2 n., *a depth, abyss.*
mīsĕrĭa, -ae, 1 f., *affliction, distress.*
discrīmen, -ĭnis, 3 n., *risk, danger.*
ēmergo, -si, -sum, 3 v. n., *to rise out of, escape.*
Cimber, -bri, 2 m., *a Cimbrian.*
sĕnex, sĕnis, 3 m., *an old man.*
ĭnermis, -e, adj., *unarmed.*
squālor, -ōris, 3 m., *dirt, squalor.*
stringo, -xi, strictum, 3 v. a., *to bind, draw* (a sword).
tĕnĕo, -ui, 2 v. a., *to hold.*
adgrĕdĭor, -gressus, 3 v. n. dep., *to step up to, approach.*
clārĭtas, -ātis, 3 f., *distinction.*
obcaeco, -avi, -atum, 1 v. a., *to blind.*
ferrum, -i, 2 n., *iron, a sword.*
attŏnĭtus, -a, -um, adj., *thunderstruck, amazed, confounded.*
trĕmo, -ui, 3 v. n., *to tremble.*
Cimbrĭcus, -a, -um, adj., *of the Cimbri, Cimbrian.*
nīmīrum, adv., *doubtless.*
praestringo, -xi, -strictum, 3 v. a., *to blunt, dull.*
commĭnŭo, -ui, -ūtum, 3 v. a., *to crush, weaken, enervate.*
Minturnensis, -e, adj., *of Minturnae* (see Vocab. 4).
dīrus, -a, -um, adj., *terrible.*

NOTES.

1.

religioni innexa est: *is associated with religion. religioni*, dative; most verbs compounded with prepositions are followed by a dative of the indirect object.

motu, providentia: instrumental ablatives.

Urbe disiecta: ablative absolute.

Veios: *to Veii.* Veii, an important town in the south of Etruria and a formidable rival to Rome in the early days of the Republic, was captured by the Romans after a siege of ten years, B.C. 396.

deliberabant ... utrum migrarent an restituerent: *were taking counsel whether they should depart or restore. migrarent* and *restituerent* are in the subjunctive mood, because a question is asked indirectly. The tense is explained by the rule of the *Sequence of Tenses*.

eo tempore: ablative of point of time.

se accipere: accusative with the infinitive, an indirect statement depending on *respondit*.

Quam: *how*, to be taken with *paucis*.

futuri summi imperii: *the destined mistress of the world.*

confirmata est condicio: *the question was settled.*

2.

Camillus: the conqueror of Veii (see note, § 1). After the siege of Veii he was impeached by L. Apuleius, Tribune of the Plebs, on the charge of having appropriated a part of the

common booty. He went into exile and took refuge at Ardea (B.C. 391). In the following year, when Rome was besieged by the Gauls, he was recalled and appointed Dictator; and, according to the legendary account, utterly destroyed the army of Brennus. The last act of his life was to dedicate a temple to Concord, to celebrate the passing of the Licinian Laws (B.C. 367).

si ... videretur: *if the good fortune of the Roman people should appear to any of the gods to be too great.*

eius: supply *dei*.

suo: *i.e.* of Camillus.

damnationem: see note on Camillus.

Merito ... certant: *The success in war (victoria) and the patriotic prayer of (this) most distinguished man deservedly strive with each other for approbation.*

virtutis est: elliptic genitive, *it is (a sign) of merit.*

3.

Quid illud: *What about that?*

quam: *how.*

L. Aemilius Paulus: conqueror of Perseus, the last king of Macedon, at Pydna (B.C. 168). He was the son of the L. Aemilius Paulus who was defeated at Cannae by Hannibal.

sorte: instrumental ablative. The Roman provinces were generally distributed by drawing lots.

osculatus: *when he had kissed.*

Interrogavit ... esset: *he asked her why she looked so sad*, lit. why she was with that expression. *eo cultu*, ablative of description.

quem ... habuerat: *which the girl kept as a pet.*

quasi certam spem: *the almost certain hope.*

triumphi: see note, § 46.

4.

C. Mario: Gaius Marius, a citizen of Arpinum, was Tribune of the Plebs B.C. 119, lieutenant of Metellus, and subsequently

commander-in-chief in the Jugurthine War, conqueror of the Cimbri and Teutones B.C. 102, and seven times Consul of Rome.

saluti: predicative dative.

Minturnis: locative case.

oblatum: supply *esse*, accusative with the infinitive, the subject being *hoc spectaculum*.

illi: dative singular (advantage).

eaque: supply *naricula*, ablative.

arma Sullae victricia: L. Cornelius Sulla was quaestor of Marius in the Jugurthine War. In the year B.C. 88, on being deprived of the command of the Mithridatic campaign by the Comitia, he appealed to his legions, and obtaining their support, he marched on Rome, and compelled Marius to take to flight. On Sulla's departure for the East (B.C. 87), Marius returned to Rome and massacred all his political opponents who had remained in the city. In the following year he entered on his seventh and last consulship; but died after he had enjoyed office for thirteen days only. His party under Cinna reigned supreme, until the return of Sulla from the East (B.C. 83). He defeated the Marians in that year in the battle of the Colline Gate, treating the survivors with murderous cruelty. After remodelling the Constitution, he abdicated in B.C. 79, and died in retirement in the following year.

5.

Adnotatu dignum; *worthy of remark.*

illud: *the following*, a common use of *ille*.

bellum gerens: (*while*) *waging war.*

occĭderit: distinguish from *occīderit*.

inconsideratius: *too recklessly.*

6.

Tanaquil Anci regis Marci uxor: Tanaquil was *not*, as Valerius Maximus states, the wife of Ancus Marcius, but of Tarquinius Priscus. She, like most of the Etruscans, was skilled in augury.

serva natum: *the son of a slave.* *serva*, ablative of origin.

7.

Bello diutino: see note, § 1.

miro prodigio: instrumental ablative.

solitum ... excessit: *rose above the usual level of its waters.*

Cuius rei explorandae: gerundive attraction.

Delphicum oraculum: on all important occasions, both religious and secular, the ancients consulted the will of the gods, by having recourse to oracles. That of Apollo at Delphi was the most celebrated. Oracular responses were uttered by the Pythia, or priestess, and written down by the attendant priests. They were generally hexameter verses, and were frequently ambiguous. The oracle was controlled by five priests called Hosioi, who were members of noble Delphian families.

Rettulerunt ... sortibus: *they brought back word that instructions were given to them by the oracular response.*

Sic enim Veios venturos (esse): supply *dixerunt.*

Prius quam renuntiarent: *before they had time to report.*

milite: collective.

futurum: here used as a noun.

8.

L. Sulla: see note, § 4.

sociali bello: in the year B.C. 90, eight Italian tribes formed a League against Rome, to compel her to confer Roman citizenship upon them. The war lasted for two years, and was ended by the pen rather than the sword, the Julian and Plotian Laws granting to the allies (*socii*) the desired franchise.

ab ima ... anguem: snakes were thought by the ancients to be the tutelary deities (*Genii*) of altars and tombs. It was considered a good omen for a snake to crawl from underneath the altar and sip the offerings. Many altars had a snake carved in stone encircling the upright pillar on which the sacrifice was laid.

Qua visa: abl. abs., supply *angue.*

fortissima Samnitium castra: this *chief stronghold of the Samnites* was Bovianum, whither the Italians had transferred their seat of government from Corfinium.

gradus et fundamentum: secondary predicate.

exstitit: *proved to be.*

9.

C. Flaminius inauspicato consul creatus: he was Tribune of the Plebs B.C. 232, and conqueror of the Insubres, a Gallic tribe in the north of Italy, B.C. 223. In the Insubrian War Flaminius received despatches from the Senate commanding him to return to Rome, as he had been elected consul without the proper religious ceremonies. Paying no attention to his orders, he engaged and defeated the enemy.

Fearing that a similar attempt might be made to oust him from the consulship, in B.C. 217 he left the city before the Ides of March, the customary day for entering upon office. No objection, however, was raised, and he proceeded to his post, this time with a different result.

apud lacum Trasumennum: Hannibal inflicted a crushing defeat on Flaminius and his army on the banks of this lake, B.C. 217.

signiferis: dative of indirect object after *minatus est.*

malum ... minatus est: *he threatened them with mischief, unless they should immediately dig them out.*

huius temeritatis: to be taken with *poenas.*

utinam ... pependisset: *would that he had paid!*

sex, decem: supply *milia.*

ab Hannibale: *by Hannibal.*

quaesitum: supply *est.*

quantum ... fuerat: *as far as it had rested with him.*

10.

C. Hostilius Mancinus: Consul, B.C. 137. He was defeated near Numantia, in Hispania Tarraconensis, and took refuge

in the camp of Fulvius. While there he signed articles of peace with the Spaniards, which were afterwards repudiated by the Senate, and Mancinus was given up to the Numantians.

Lavini : locative case.

pulli cavea emissi : on campaigns, or other occasions when no augur was present, the auspices were taken by means of chickens kept in cages. The *pullarius* (or chicken-keeper) threw to the chickens a pulse dumpling (*offa pultis*). If the chickens ate greedily, and dropped little pieces while eating, it was considered a favourable omen (*tripudium solistimum*). If, however, they refused to leave the cage or to eat, the omens were considered unfavourable. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that when favourable omens were particularly desired, the chickens were starved for several days previous to the taking of the auspices.

pedibus : *on foot*.

Qua : supply *res*.

eximiae magnitudinis : genitive of description.

infelici .. **funesta**, etc. : see note on Mancinus.

11.

M. Crassus : a wealthy Roman, colleague of Cn. Pompeius Magnus in the consulship, B.C. 70, and a member of the First Triumvirate, B.C. 60, along with Julius Caesar and Cn. Pompeius. Leaving Rome in the year B.C. 54, and intending to rival the military achievements of Caesar and Pompeius, he embarked on a campaign against the Parthians, but was defeated and captured, and afterwards put to death near Carrae, in Mesopotamia.

inter .. **numerandus** : *whose defeat must be reckoned as one of the most serious losses to the Roman power.*

paludamentum : this cloak, generally white or purple, and worn by a Roman Commander-in-chief and his staff, was fastened in front by a clasp, and hung in loose folds over the shoulders, reaching to the knee. On leaving Rome for the scene of war, the general was invested with it on the Capitol, and on returning to the city changed it for the toga.

ad principia: dividing the Roman camp into two parts ran the *via principalis* or *principia*, a wide space, where the standards and altars were set up, and where the generals harangued the soldiers from their tribunals.

qui ... adcurrere debebant: *instead of hastening*, lit. who ought to have hastened.

in contrariam ac ferebatur partem: *in a direction opposite to that in which it was being carried.*

Magna haec prodigia: supply *sunt.*

aliquanto maiores: *considerably greater.*

optimae ... oculi: *the eyes of a father sprinkled with the blood of a son of excellent promise.* Young Crassus was slain in the battle before his father's eyes.

deorum ... excandescunt: *the gods whose warnings are neglected are wroth*, lit. the neglected warnings of the gods blaze forth.

caelestibus: supply *consiliis.*

12.

Cn. Pompeium: Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus was the son of Pompeius Strabo. At the age of twenty-three he espoused the cause of the Optimates, and after defeating Sertorius and Mithridates, and setting in order the Provinces of Rome in the East, he became one of the members of the First Triumvirate (see note on M. Crassus, § 11). The death of Julia, daughter of Julius Caesar, whom Pompeius had married, and the defeat and death of M. Crassus, broke up the alliance between Caesar and Pompeius. A civil war lasting from B.C. 51 to 48 ended in Caesar's favour. After the battle of Pharsalia (B.C. 48) Pompeius fled to Egypt, where he was treacherously murdered by Achillas and Septimius, as he was landing from a small boat sent to convey him to the shore.

egresso: agreeing with *agmini.*

eius: *i.e.* Pompei.

examinibus: instrumental ablative.

subita ... animis: abl. abs., *the minds of the soldiers being plunged in sudden gloom.*

invictae ... passae non sunt: *the laws of unyielding destiny did not allow his mind, which in other respects was far removed from madness, to estimate these portents at their true value.*

iusta aestimatione: abl. of price.

deum: gen. plu.

conversa ... auditum ... editum ... enatam: supply *esse* with each. The infinitives depend on *constat*.

Antiochiae ... Ptolemaide ... Pergami Trallibus: locatives.

Quibus: supply *prodigiis*, abl. plu.

gloriae: dative.

13.

puero dormienti: in agreement with *Midae*, the indirect object of *congesserunt*.

Parentibus: dative. *To his parents inquiring what was the meaning of the portent the augurs replied.*

infantiaeque ... pensavit: the order for construing is, *pensavit incunabula infantiae donata vili munere deorum gazis onustis auro atque argento.*

14.

apes Platonis: cf. Victor Hugo, *Les Châtiments*:

> "We fly (when the blue sky uncloses)
> Upon the mouth of opening roses
> And settle upon Plato's lips."

praetulerim: *I am inclined to place before.*

caducae et fragilis: gen. sing., agreeing with *felicitatis*.

emanaturam: supply *esse*.

Ac ... alimenta: *And indeed those bees appear to me to have poured into his master mind the sweetest nourishment of peerless eloquence, having by the inspiration of the goddesses sipped (the honey) not of Mount Hymettus fragrant with thyme blossom, but of the hills of Helicon (sacred) to the Muses, where all kinds of learning flourish.*

15.

a divi ... memoria: *from the deified Augustus of blessed memory*, lit. from the most sacred memory of the divine Augustus.

medico: dative, indirect object of *praecepit*.

ne ... non interesset: *that he should not fail to be present.*

effectum: supply *esse*.

fortunae violentiam: *a buffet of fortune.*

16.

magnae admirationis, ... clari exitus: genitives of description.

Latino bello: ablative denoting *time within which*: *in the course of the Latin war.*

Utrique: dative singular.

ex altera acie ... deberi: *that the commander of the one side* (lit. battle array) *and the army of the other were due* (as an offering) *to the infernal deities and to Mother Earth.*

super eas sese ipsum: *himself in addition to them.*

luce proxima: *on the next day.*

vel ... vel: express a slighter difference than *aut ... aut*.

si ... foret: *if it should have appeared by the warning of the gods also*, i.e. by the auspices as well as the dream.

convenit: impersonal, *it was agreed.*

Quae: nominative, supply *fata*.

17.

M. Cicero: during his consulship (B.C. 63) M. Tullius Cicero suppressed a conspiracy to overthrow the government, headed by L. Sergius Catilina, better known as Catiline. Five years afterwards P. Clodius, a sympathiser with Catiline, on assuming the office of Tribune attacked Cicero by enacting that any magistrate, guilty of putting Roman citizens to death without trial, should be banished from Italy. By another enactment, he was forbidden by name to approach

within 400 miles of Rome, and his property was confiscated. In the following year (B.C. 57) the Consul P. Lentulus Spinther succeeded in passing a Bill for the recall of Cicero, who lost no time in returning to Rome.

animo ... profuso: *when he had fallen into a deep slumber.*

quid: *why.*

comprehendisse: supply *putavit.*

ipsius: *i.e.* of Marius.

suam, se: both refer to Cicero.

18.

C. Graccho: Gaius Sempronius Gracchus and his elder brother Tiberius were both Tribunes of the Plebs, and both met the same fate in consequence of the hostility they provoked by legislation opposed to the interests of the land-owning classes of Italy.

nminentis ... atrocitas: *the cruel fate which awaited him.*

nulla ratione: *in no wise.*

vitare ne ... periret: *avoid perishing.*

fraternum exitum habuit: *he met his brother's fate.*

19.

Quam bene: *how well.*

si ... voluisset: *if fortune had been willing to provide him with means for avoiding the danger also.*

Cassandri: Cassander was the son of Antipater, in whom Alexander the Great reposed great confidence, leaving to him the government of Macedonia during his absence in Asia (B.C. 334-323). After his death Antipater was regent till B.C. 318, when Polysperchon succeeded Antipater in the regency. But after a two years' war (B.C. 318-316) Cassander expelled Polysperchon, and reigned over Macedonia for twenty years (B.C. 316-296). He was a clever statesman and a good general, but utterly without scruples.

pestiferam sibi: *that brought destruction to him, i.e.* Alexander.

interfici: pres. infin. pass., *he thought that he was being killed.* Do not translate *that he was killed,* which would require *interfectum esse.*

cum: *although.*

ut: *when.*

praeparati ... venefici ... suspicionem reppulit: *he thrust away from him the suspicion that poison had been prepared,* lit. of a poisoning prepared.

occĭdisse: from *occĭdo.* Distinguish from *occīdo.*

20.

di: supply *egerunt, acted.*

in poeta Simonide: *in the case of the poet Simonides.* Simonides (B.C. 556-468) composed hymns to the gods and odes on victors in the games. He also wrote the epitaphs on those who fell at Thermopylae and Salamis.

cuius ... roborarunt: *whose wholesome warning while asleep they strengthened by the plainness of their advice.*

iacens: agreeing with *corpus.*

Qui solverant: supply *ei.*

vitam: direct object of *credere* (to trust), **somnio, navi,** indirect objects.

21.

exaudisse: supply *se.*

nuntiantem futurum (esse) ut: *announcing that it would come to pass that.*

In quo: supply *exercitu.*

Syracusis: locative.

22.

propter nimiam evidentiam: *on account of its remarkable* (lit., *excessive*) *clearness.* "Evidence" is *testimonium.*

ne omittatur impetrat: *procures its insertion,* lit. obtains that it may not be omitted.

in tabernam meritoriam: *to an inn.* In Homeric times travellers were always sure of a hospitable reception at the house of a stranger. In historic times, when intercourse was more frequent, inns became common. They were used not only by the poor, but also by the wealthy classes. The trade of the innkeeper was considered disreputable, and as a class they were dishonest and extortioners. Sign-boards (*insignia*) were hung out over the door to attract strangers: at Pompeii, there was an Elephant Inn; and in Rome, near the Forum, The Chanticleer Inn.

insidiis: instrumental ablative, to be taken with *circumvento*.

eius: sc. *qui in hospitio erat*; **se** refers to the victim.

Pestifero fato eius: *owing to the death-bringing destiny of the victim.*

ut .. non negaret: *ne* is used as the negative in final, *ut non* in consecutive clauses: here *non negaret* is practically one word and a litotes (*i.e.* a figure of speech in which by denying the contrary, more is intended than expressed) for some such word as *capesseret, might take in hand.*

ferri: supply *dixit* from *obscurrit.*

tum maxime: *at that very moment.*

23.

Quae . arduum est: the order for construing is, *quia arduum est dinoscere unde quae manaverint*, etc.

qua ratione: *by what means.*

illud: *the following.*

magnis viribus: *with might and main.*

Romanarum . visi: *appearing as champions of the Roman cause.*

tamquam ... contemptor: *on the ground that he had tried to make little of its dignity and importance by spreading idle rumours.*

vacatio: *exemption.* Roman soldiers who had served twenty years were exempted from further military service, and received a bounty, either in lands or money. In this case the exemption was granted before the usual time.

24.

Iuno Moneta: her temple at Rome was used for coining money, hence our word "*mint*."

sede sua: ablative of separation, to be taken with *movere*.

iamque ... credentes: the order for construing is, *iamque credentes se portare non simulacrum, sed ipsam Iunonem petitam caelo* (*brought down from heaven*).

25.

penetrales deos: the guardian deities of the household and of the State. The introduction of the Penates into Latium forms one of the main subjects of Vergil's *Aeneid*.

Troia: ablative, *from Troy*.

Lavini: locative.

conlocasse ... repetisse ... significasse: all depending on *referam*; *I will relate that*, etc.

urbis: *i.e.* Alba. Fourteen generations of the descendants of Aeneas are said to have reigned there. Its inhabitants were carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius, after the combat of the Horatii and Curiatii (B.C. 665).

C. Cassius: one of the conspirators who murdered C. Julius Caesar.

numquam ... nominandus: *never to be named without speaking of him as the murderer of the father of his country. Parricidium* is properly the slaying of one's parents. Caesar's assassins are often referred to as *parricides*.

humano ... augustiorem: *more majestic than he was wont to be in life*.

paludamento: see note, § 11.

concitato equo: *with his horse galloping at full speed*

voce ... emissa: *after first uttering these words*.

26.

Crannone: locative.

quod est oppidum: the relative *quod* agrees in gender with *oppidum*, and not with its antecedent *Crannone*. This

variation of the rule takes place with a factitive or copulative verb in the relative clause.

triclinium: Valerius uses the Roman term *triclinium*, the arrangement of which was as follows: around a square table were placed three low couches, the fourth side being left open to the approach of the slaves, who could thus serve and remove the dishes. There was accommodation for three at each couch. At Greek banquets, however, such as this one, separate tables were set before each guest.

hac felicitate: ablative of comparison.

nec mare ... exstinguere valuit: see § 20.

27.

huic subnecto Daphniten: *I add to this the story of Daphnites.*

quantum interfuerit: *how widely different it was.*

cecinisse deorum laudes: alluding to the piety of Simonides in composing hymns to the gods. (See § 20.)

cum eius studii esset: *since he followed that occupation; eius studii*, descriptive genitive.

ineptae ... opinationis: *a man of a flippant and sarcastic turn of mind.*

cum: *although.*

inventurum: supply *esse*.

periret: consecutive subjunctive.

quasi ... fide: *as if he had succeeded in destroying the credit of the oracular responses.*

Equi: supply *saxo, Horse-Rock.*

ad deos ... animi: *of a mind mad to the extent of blaspheming the gods.*

28.

Eodem oraculo: *i.e.* at Delphi.

quadrigam habuit caelatam: *had the figure of a four-horse chariot engraved.*

pertinax necessitas fati : *the stern and unyielding character of destiny.*

Brevi : supply *tempore.*

Nec id sine causa : supply *dixit.*

29.

interponuntur : *are invited.*

ipso ... usurpantur : *nevertheless by the very name the traces of an old custom are kept fresh.*

Feminae ... sedentes, viris cubantibus : in early Greek and Roman times both men and women *sat* at their meals. Subsequently it became general for the men to recline.

ipse : supply *invitabatur* from *invitabantur.*

aliquid iurgi : *some serious quarrel. iurgi,* partitive genitive: *aliquis* is nearly always used in an emphatic sense.

contentione ... deposita : *having put aside their angry feelings.*

veneranda ... colenda : *worthy indeed to be respected, and certainly, as I think (nescio an), to be worshipped with special and choice offerings.*

30.

Eumenes ... urbis : Eumenes II., King of Pergamus from B.C. 197 to 159, took the side of the Romans in their wars with Philip, Antiochus (§ 32), and Perseus (§ 3). Previous to the war with Perseus he showed some signs of wavering in his allegiance to the Romans, but finally he decided to leave Perseus to his own resources.

ante ... quam : conjunction, *before that.*

Fidum ... undique : *the Senate was the trusty and impenetrable heart of the State, fortified and entrenched on all sides by the soundness of its secrecy.*

publicam : supply *caritatem.*

Q. Fabius Maximus : surnamed Rullianus, fought successfully in the Second and Third Samnite Wars. When his son Q. Fabius Gurges was defeated by the Samnites in

Campania (B.C. 293), he joined his son's army as his legatus, and by infusing new courage into the soldiers, inflicted a crushing defeat on the Samnites.

noluerit: depending on the *ut* that precedes *Q. Fabius Maximus*.

ad officium suum: *to receive him.*

sedere perseveravit: *he kept his seat.*

consulem agere: *to play the part of consul.*

quid ... debeatur: *what is the respect due to a father.*

31.

Illud ... quod: *the following* (*custom*) *... that.*

ut ... sinerent: *so that if they disapproved of any of them they might object* (*non sinerent*) *to their being ratified.*

ea nota: ablative.

tribunos quoque: *the tribunes as well* (as the senate)

Equestris ... ordinis: the equestrian order was a new class formed in the state by C. Gracchus, Tribune of the Plebs, B.C. 123, from which the *iudices* were chosen yearly by the *praetor urbanus*. Here it is used as the equivalent of *equites* (knights), whose ranks were recruited from free burgesses of unblemished character according to a definite property qualification.

Numitor: son of Procas, and King of Alba, was expelled from the throne by his brother Amulius. His daughter Rhea Silvia, a vestal virgin, give birth to Romulus and Remus, who were by the orders of Amulius thrown into the Tiber. They were, however, rescued and brought up by Faustulus, the herdsman of Amulius, on the Palatine Hill. On attaining manhood, they restored their grandfather to the throne of Alba.

epularum ... provecti: *transported by the gaiety of the banquet and by indulging somewhat freely in draughts of wine.*

cincti pellibus: the skins of the sacrificed goats were cut into small strips. The youths covered parts of their bodies with some of these, and making thongs out of the others, they ran through the streets, striking lightly everybody that

came into their way. The goatskin was called *februum*, from which was derived the name of the month Februarius.

32.

Statuam: the early Roman statues were made of wood and clay by Etruscan artists. At first the gods alone were presented in effigy, but afterwards bronze statues were erected at Rome in honour of specially distinguished men.

equestris: supply *statua*.

compos voti factus: *having obtained the fulfilment of his wish.*

Antiocho: Antiochus III. attracted the attention of Rome by his conquests in Asia Minor and Europe in the years B.C. 196 and 197. He was required to give up the Chersonese, and to liberate the Greek cities in Asia Minor. His refusal led to war. In B.C. 192, Antiochus crossed over to Greece, and in the following year was completely defeated at Thermopylae.

Ius civile: the *ius civile* of the Romans included both the *ius civile* proper, which is here referred to, and the *ius pontificium*, or the law of religious ceremonial.

Cn. Flavius: the agent of Appius Claudius Caecus, Censor B.C. 312. He was a scrivener (*scriba*), and the son of a Freedman. By the aid of his patron Appius he discovered and published in the Forum the *dies fasti*, or days on which judgments of the court could be pronounced, to the great indignation of the professional classes. Cicero aptly alludes to him as *having picked out the crows' eyes.*

cum ingenti indignatione: lit. *with the great indignation.* The English idiom requires *to.*

factus aedilis curulis: when Flavius was a candidate for the aedileship, the presiding officer objected to him, as being engaged in business. Flavius immediately laid down his *tabellae* and *stilus*, to signify that he gave up his occupation as *scriba*, and was elected, to the exclusion of two Patrician candidates, both sons of Consuls.

neque ... reciperetur: *and* (when) *he was not accommodated with a place to sit down in by the nobles, with whose numbers the room was thronged.*

33.

Tibicinum collegium: the highest class of Roman priests had the privilege of being attended by musicians, who subsequently formed themselves into a guild or corporation for the protection of their rights. The *tibia* (flute or pipe) on which the *tibicines* played was either single or double: in the latter case the music was called *concentus*, or harmony, the pipe played by the right hand providing the air and the other the accompaniment.

cum edit: *when in the midst of public and private business occupations they give a musical performance, with their faces concealed by masks, and clad in motley garb.*

in aede Iovis: the central *cella* in the temple of the Capitoline deities was assigned to Jupiter, those to the left and right belonging to Minerva and Juno respectively.

Quorum ferens: *the Senate not calmly (aequo animo) acquiescing in the ceremonies being deprived of their attendance.*

gratia sua . restituerent: *they would have the kindness to restore*, lit. by their kindness would restore.

devehendos curaverunt: *caused to be conveyed.*

Personarum habet: *the use of masks has as its origin the disgrace of their having been outwitted while intoxicated*, lit. of outwitted intoxication.

34.

verecundiae. predicative dative; *the greatest men were not ashamed.*

panis: genitive singular.

farre: *far* or spelt, a variety of *triticum spelta*, is little known in England, but is commonly cultivated in the South of Europe, like rye, on poor land. It has occasionally been grown in Scotland, and may be easily recognized by the stiff glumes and loose narrow ears.

pullis puls obicitur: see note, § 10.

Primitiis, libamentis: instrumental ablatives.

eo efficacius quo simplicius: *the more effectually in proportion as it was the more plainly.*

industriae: take with *munimento.*

aliena ... abundantiae: *unfavourable to the intemperate use of wine.*

35.

Idem: acc. sing. neut.

proxima ... civitas: *the Spartan State, which most nearly attained to the sternness of our own ancestors.*

Lycurgi legibus: the disciplinary legislation of Lycurgus was marked by the supreme control of the State over the Subject, from childhood to old age, the main idea being to create a nation of efficient soldiers. The citizens fed at public messes, were constantly occupied with State duties, were forbidden to engage in commerce or agriculture, and only visited their homes occasionally and even then almost by stealth.

tibiae: genitive singular.

concentu: see note on *tibicinum*, § 33.

anapaesti pedis modulo: "the anapaestic rhythm" was introduced by Tyrtaeus into his marching songs, during the Second Messenian War (B.C. 685-668).

non ... adferret: *not lest the sight of them* (i.e. *vulnerum*) *might strike fear into themselves, but lest it might bring some confidence to the enemy. fiduciae* is partitive genitive after *aliquid.*

36.

observantia, caritate: take with *conspicui.*

caritate populi Romani: the friendship of Massilia for the Roman people was shown by the assistance given to P. Cornelius Scipio against Hannibal at the beginning of the Second Punic War, and afterwards in the campaigns of the Romans against the neighbouring Gallic tribes.

A condita urbe: *from the foundation of the city*, i.e. about B.C. 600.

vix sufficiens ministerio : *scarcely equal to its duties*.

domestico : take with *sacrificio*.

adhibito necessariorum convivio : *by inviting the friends to a feast* or *wake*. The custom of *waking* the dead, which is still observed amongst Goidelic peoples, must have been borrowed by the Greek colonists of Massilia from their neighbours the Gauls.

indulgeri : impersonal. Verbs governing the dative in the active voice are used impersonally in the passive.

quid ... noluerit : *what is the good either of giving way to human grief, or of discontent being shown towards the divine will, because it has not thought fit to share its own immortality with us?*

37.

cicuta : hemlock (*conium maculatum*) is a powerful narcotic poison, producing stupor and rigidity of the limbs. It was used at Athens for despatching State prisoners.

in ea civitate : i.e. at Massilia.

causas ... exhibuit, propter quas : *has shown cause why*.

illi : dative of the agent after *expetenda*.

Sex. Pompeio : this Pompeius must not be confused with his namesake, the son of Cn. Pompeius, who was put to death by the agents of Mark Antony in B.C. 37. He was descended from a paternal uncle of the great Pompeius, and was consul A.D. 14, the year of the death of Augustus. He was the centre of a literary circle to which the poet Ovid belonged, and was on familiar terms with Germanicus, nephew of Tiberius and the literary prince of the family. When he became proconsul of Asia, Valerius Maximus formed one of his *comites*, or staff.

ultimae senectutis : *of extreme old age*, a descriptive genitive.

destinarit : consecutive subjunctive, expressing the consequence of *evenit ut*.

ut omnibus ... instructissimus : *not only possessed of all the virtues, but also most splendidly equipped with superiority of culture*.

laude : *laus* is properly *that which one hears of oneself*, good report, praise ; it is used also of a thing or deed deserving praise, and especially of the merit or excellence of an orator.

ad ultimum : *finally.*

propositum exsequi : *to carry out her intention.*

sacris domesticis ... traditis : *the family heirlooms having been given over to her elder daughter.*

constanti dextera : *with steady hand.*

in meliorem ... partem : *i.e.* to the Elysian fields.

rigor : see note on *cicuta.*

ad supremum ... officium : *to perform the last duty of closing her eyelids.*

Nostros : *i.e.* the *comites* of Sextus Pompeius.

suffusos lacrimis : *their eyes swimming with tears.*

38.

ut ... revertar : *to return.*

praestoque est qui ... reddat : *there is* (*an officer*) *at hand to give back.*

moenia : accusative, object of *egressis.*

quae ... redderentur : *to be paid back*, a final subjunctive.

bracati : *the wearers of trousers*, *i.e.* the Gauls. The distinctive Roman dress was the *toga.*

palliatus : the *pallium* was an outer garment or cloak (see note on *amictum*, § 43), worn over the *tunica*, and fastened with a brooch over the right shoulder, so as to leave the right arm at liberty.

Pythagoras : the doctrine by which Pythagoras is best known, and which is here hinted at, is that of *metempsychosis* or "the transmigration of souls." Pythagoras believed that his own soul had formerly dwelt in the body of Euphorbus, the son of Panthous, and to prove his assertions, he pointed out the shield with which he had fought in the Trojan War, hanging up in the temple of Juno, at Argos.

Thraciae illa natio : *that well-known people of Thrace*, *i.e.* the Thracians, who inhabited the region between the Haemus Range and the Aegean Sea, now *Rumelia.*

verum ... habitum: *the true state of our existence.*

si ... reperietur: *if its end shall be found to be somewhat happier and more joyful than its beginning.*

39.

quid ... laudem: *why should I praise?* deliberative subjunctive.

Indorum feminae: a law was passed in 1829 by Lord William Bentinck prohibiting the burning of widows in British India. In the Native States there have been cases of it subsequent to that date. The condition of widows who survive their husbands is deplorable. It brings ill-luck to see a widow early in the morning. Their heads are shaved, and their ornaments and finery taken from them. They are allowed one meal a day, which they may eat after the family has finished. If any strangers visit the household, they are expected to vanish without delay.

quam ... dilexerit: this clause is an indirect question, depending on *certamen indiscretumque*; *they settle and determine for which of them he had most affection.*

laetum ... vultum: *wearing a proud expression.*

coniugis flammis: *in the flames which have consumed her husband.*

quo: *in order that.*

40.

sincerum, incolume: predicative.

omnibus ... nervis: *with all the resources of his authority.*

totam: supply *disciplinam.*

in suum statum: *into its proper condition.*

submovit: *submovere* is the technical word used of the lictors *clearing the way* for the magistrates.

in agmine: *on the march.*

ministerio: ablative, object of *uti.*

ipsi: nominative plural.

continentia, industria: nominative.

tropaea: the *trophy* was a memorial of victory erected on the battlefield, usually consisting of the armour of the defeated enemy. It was held inviolable even by the enemy, being consecrated to some divinity.

41.

quanto spiritu: object of *usum* (*esse*).

L. Quinctius: called Cincinnatus from his curling locks (*cincinni*). He was summoned from his farm to take command of the Roman forces against the Aequi, who had cut off the army of Minucius, the Consul, in a valley near Mount Algidus, B.C. 458.

sub iugum missis: in token of subjection, the Romans caused their captives in war to pass under a yoke, or arrangement of two upright spears supporting another laid across them, resembling the Greek letter Π.

cui verecundiae non fuerat: *who had not been ashamed.*

senatus: genitive singular.

dictatoriae ... substraverunt: *submitted themselves to the dictator's reproach.*

delicti omnis vindex: *being made responsible for the whole failure.*

42.

magister equitum: originally the commander of the cavalry, the dictator commanding the legions. Afterwards he was the lieutenant and deputy of the dictator.

fusis Samnitibus: *the Samnites having been utterly defeated. fundo* is a stronger word than *vinco.*

virgas: the *rods* or *switches* bound up in the *fasces* carried by the lictors.

Et Rullianus, etc.: (*Though he was*) *both Rullianus*, etc.

lictorum: take with *verberibus.*

ut ... respergeret: *that he might besprinkle the glories of his most brilliant victory, which he had just gained, with the blood of his wounds received on the battle-field made to flow afresh by the blows of the knotty switches.*

pater eius: M. Fabius Ambustus, three times Consul and once Dictator.

se ... potestati: *that he desisted from that punishment (as a favour) not to Fabius, but to the people and the authority of the tribunes.*

43.

adversus fugitivos: the first Servile War broke out in Sicily, and lasted from B.C. 134 to 132. The slaves, headed by Ennus, a Syrian, who assumed the name of Antiochus, entered the town of Enna and massacred the inhabitants. In B.C. 133, L. Calpurnius Piso, the Consul, succeeded in taking Messana, but was repulsed with loss from Enna, which was not captured till the following year.

his ... adfecit: *punished the captain with the following marks of disgrace.*

laciniis: the corners of the *toga*, one of which was thrown over the left shoulder and tucked under the girdle.

amictum, indutum: between *amicio* and *induo* there is the same distinction as between the Greek *epiblemata*, or articles of dress of the nature of cloaks, and *endymata*, or under-clothing.

discincta tunica: the tunic was fastened round the waist by a girdle, so as not to impede the free movements of the limbs. Hence the terms *cinctus* and *succinctus (girded up)* are used of industrious activity. When one wished to be at ease, the girdle was taken off, and the tunic hung loosely about the form. In this case one was said to be *discinctus*, a term which is often used in a derogatory sense.

principia: see note, § 11.

Interdixit ... hominum: *he also forbade him all intercourse with his fellow men.*

balnearum: *balneum* is a bathing-vessel, or single bath; *balnea*, a private bath-room; *balneae*, public baths. The price of a bath was a *quadrans*, or about one-eighth of an English penny. The baths were used as meeting places, and in imperial times contained libraries, lecture-rooms, gardens, and fountains.

pari : ablative ; take with *dedecore.*

id egit Piso, ut : *the object of Piso was that.*

cruce : governed by *dignissimis.*

amarum : predicative ; *that they might find the continuance of life to be a bitter experience.*

44.

Nec minus : supply *egit.*

Q. Metellus : surnamed *Macedonicus,* Consul B.C. 143. He fought so well against the Celtiberians during his two years of command that they were forced to take refuge in their two strongholds, Termantia and Numantia.

praeteritae culpam pugnae : *their failure in the past fight.*

corporibus fatigatis : *though their bodies were weary.*

loci iniquitatem .. superarunt : *they overcame the difficulty of the position.*

In eadem provincia : *i.e.* Hispania Tarraconensis.

Q. Fabius Maximus : surnamed *Aemilianus,* Consul B.C. 145. He defeated Viriathus, the Lusitanian chieftain.

ingenium : acc. sing., object of *coegit.*

deposita clementia : abl. abs.

severitate : object of *uti.*

45.

Superior Africanus : the elder Africanus, P. Cornelius Scipio, the conqueror of Hannibal at Zama, B.C. 202.

aliquid ... existimavit : *thought that some severity ought to be borrowed from a cruelty which was utterly strange to him.*

crucibus adfixit : crucifixion was a form of capital punishment employed by the Romans and Carthaginians. There were two kinds. In the first, a stake was forced through the back and spine, and passed out of the mouth. In the second, which was more usual, the victims were nailed or bound to a wooden frame, shaped either like T or † or X, and left to die of hunger and suffering. Crucifixion was the common punishment for runaway slaves.

Posterior Africanus: the younger Africanus. He was the son of L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of Macedonia (see § 3), and was adopted by P. Cornelius Scipio, the son of the elder Africanus, his full adoptive name being P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus. For his successes against the Carthaginians and Spaniards he received the additional names of Africanus and Numantinus. Pliny states that he was the first Roman who slayed every day.

everso Punico imperio: in B.C. 146.

in edendis populo spectaculis: the introduction of combats between men and wild animals was made in B.C. 186. Captives taken in war were compelled to fight the beasts untrained and imperfectly armed. Professional fighters (*lanistae*) were trained at gladiatorial schools, and the rarest animals were brought from the remotest regions.

utilissimo exemplo: *laying down a precedent which was extremely useful.*

aestimare: *to criticise.*

aspero et abscisso: *rough and unsavoury.*

vires armis constant: *might is upheld by arms.*

oppressura . . opprimantur: *they are sure to be crushed when they are kept down by violence.*

principatum Italiae: the supremacy of Rome over Italy was established in B.C. 273.

fauces Ponticî sinus: *the straits that led to the Black Sea*, i.e. the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The Roman command of the Black Sea was gained by the conquest of the Provinces of Thrace, Asia Proper, and Bithynia.

ortumque . . columen: supply *imperium Romanum*, *and made the Roman Empire, which rose from the humble dwelling of Romulus, supreme ruler over all the globe.*

46

triumphos: the triumphal entrance of successful generals was originally simple and unpretentious. In the later days of the Republic it was a gorgeous procession through the triumphal gate and along streets festively adorned. Flute-players, city dignitaries, captured booty and standards,

treasures of art, and products of the conquered soil, kings, princes, and nobles in chains, sacrificial oxen with gilt horns, and singers and musicians preceded the triumphal chariot, in which the general himself stood, holding an ivory sceptre crowned with the imperial eagle; while a laurel wreath, or in later times a golden crown, was held over his head by a slave. Last of all came the army. The procession visited the Capitol, where the golden crown was deposited in the lap of Jupiter, after which a banquet concluded the celebration.

occurreretur: impersonal.

cautum est: *it was provided.*

ne ... oblitteraretur: *lest so clear an enactment might be evaded through the desire for the laurel wreath.*

litteris: *in their despatches.*

cum primum: *as soon as.*

quaestores urbanos: *the city quaestors* or *treasury officials.* There were two *quaestores urbani* with full control of the military expenditure. Two other quaestors (*quaestores classici*) accompanied the consuls on their campaigns.

et actum et excussum est: *the subject was discussed and examined.* The metaphor is taken from holding a bag upside down and shaking out the contents.

C. Lutatius Catulus: commander of the Roman fleet, which defeated the Carthaginians near the Aegates Islands, off the west coast of Sicily, B.C. 241.

praetor: The *praetor*, who was a kind of third consul, in addition to exercising judicial functions, sometimes accompanied the consul to the scene of war.

Quo nomine: *on which account.*

minor potestas: *i.e.* the praetorship; *maiori* (supply *potestati*), *i.e.* the consulship.

sponsione: *Valerius challenged Lutatius to a wager at law* (*offering to deposit a sum of money*), *if the Carthaginian fleet had not been defeated through his being the commander.*

apud quem: *before whom.*

egit: *argued.*

functum: supply *esse.*

si ... dissedissetis: *if you had been at variance with opinions differing (on the question) whether it was right to fight or not.* *uterne* is used in an indirect double question, *annon* in a direct.

non facere se controversiam: *that he did not dispute the fact that the opinion of the consul would be likely to have more weight.*

staretur: impersonal, *would adherence be given*

consulis: supply *auspicio staretur*.

utroque: *in both, sc. imperio et auspicio.*

nihil est quod: *there is no reason why.*

secundum te: *in your favour.*

rogari ... supersedeant: *be asked not to come.*

ne ... maioris ... sit imperii: *lest there may be some one of higher authority.*

47.

pacis: take with *magistram custodemque.*

ut: *as.*

ita ... laudibus: *so the testing of integrity and moderation by the scrutiny of the censor, is a work in its results as important as glorious warlike achievements.*

vivitur: impersonal.

poenae nomine: *for the purpose of punishment.*

C. Fabricius Luscinus: Censor, B.C. 277.

ab eo: to be taken with *non retenturi eum.*

duobus ... functum: *after having most brilliantly discharged the office of Consul twice and that of Dictator once.*

decem pondo: *weighing ten pounds*, a descriptive genitive.

moverunt: *expelled.*

tribunus plebi: (*when*) *Tribune of the Plebs.*

notae: *of his degradation.*

quam impudenter: *how shamelessly.*

nullo modo perpetiendi: *which can in no wise be tolerated.*

quae ... iubet: *which bids you be temperate.*

horridae ... obsitum : *coated with the blight of a detestable conservatism.*

quid opus libertate : *what is the use of freedom?*

48.

Metello : see note, § 40.

Qui ... diceret : *when he was defending himself against a charge of embezzlement.*

quae ... relatae erant : *the statements made in these accounts.*

argumenta ... provinciae : *the proofs of the honest performance of his duties.*

indignum ... perpendi: *thinking it derogatory that the integrity of so distinguished a person should depend on a morsel of wax and a few scratches of the pen.*

cera : the *tabulae* or writing-tablets of the Romans were thin pieces of wood covered with wax, which was written on by means of a *stilus*, or sharp-pointed iron instrument resembling a pencil.

Superior Africanus : see note, § 45.

etiam hostis : *even an enemy.*

Antiochus : see note, § 32.

tum maxime : *at that very time.*

et rex et lacessitus : *though he was both a king and provoked.*

49.

ad vim faciendam : *for the purpose of doing violence.*

ianuae : dat. sing.

non vitae eius hostes : *not as enemies to take his life.*

proinde ... gravetur : *therefore let him not object to allow himself to be looked at without anxiety.*

Hostis ... placavit : *he appeased the wrath of an enemy through the respect which he* (the enemy) *had for him* (Scipio).

spectaculo ... gestientes : *sparkling at the sight.*

50.

Aemilio Paulo: see note, § 3.

legationis nomine: *in the capacity of ambassadors.*

funebri lecto: the funeral couch of the wealthier Romans was either entirely of ivory, or at least had legs of ivory. It was placed in the *atrium*, or fore-court, with the feet of the corpse turned towards the door.

C. Marius: see note, § 4.

in profundum ... abiectus: *plunged into the depths of direst distress.*

beneficio ... maiestatis: *thanks to his dignity.*

servus publicus: the slaves belonging to the State were entrusted with the care of public buildings, and attended upon magistrates and priests. They were also employed as public executioners.

Cimbrica calamitas: C. Marius defeated the combined forces of the Cimbri and Teutones, at Vercellae in Gallia Transpadana, B.C. 101. The Cimbri were inhabitants of Jutland, in Denmark, and had migrated to the south of Europe seeking to set foot in Italy. Another division crossed over to Britain, their descendants being the present inhabitants of Wales.

dis immortalibus ... ratis: abl. abs.

quam totam deleverat: altogether 140,000 were killed and 60,000 were taken prisoners.

EXERCISES.

I.

1. Write down the first five adjectives (or participles), and nouns in agreement.

2. What is the ablative absolute? Give an example from the text.

3. State what is meant by the sequence of tenses. Give the rule.

4. Why is *Veios* used without the preposition *ad*?

5. Parse *innexa est*, *creduntur*, *migrarent*, *statue*, *transeundi*.

II.

1. In what mood is *precatus esset*, and for what reason?

2. State the rule for the use of *suus*.

3. What is an adjectival clause? Give an example.

4. Why is *certant* plural?

5. Parse *videretur*, *decidit*, *pertinuisse*, *auxisse*, *transferri*.

III.

1. What difference is there in the use of *quid* and *quod* (interrogative)?

2. State the rule for the concord of the relative pronoun.

3. Write down all the prepositions in the section, with the words governed by them.

4. What construction is *Persam pervenire*? After what classes of verbs is it used?

5. Parse *gereret, reficeret, pertinet, docuerunt, prae-sumpsit*.

IV.

1. In what case is *quo tempore*? What use of the case?

2. With what word does *procurrentem* agree?

3. Give various ways of expressing in Latin the English 'by.'

4. Distinguish *ad mare* and *mari* (dative).

5. Parse *obiceretur, neglecto, oblatum, victus, perpetuas*

V.

1. In what case is *mundi*? Give reason

2. What difference is there in the position of *nam* and *enim* in a clause?

3. Account for the mood of *dixisset*.

4. Explain the use of the gerunds of the verb. What is the nominative case of *proeliando*?

5. Parse *gerens, occiderit, aliquam, laetum, confirmavit*.

VI.

1. What is apposition? Give examples.

2. Account for the case of *quod prodigium.*

3. What is a deponent verb? How many participles has it?

4. Distinguish *educavit* and *eduxit.*

5. Parse *emicuisse, regis, serva, filii, evexit.*

VII.

1. What mood follows *possum*? Mention some other verbs that have the same construction.

2. When is *i* omitted in verbs of the third conjugation like *capio*?

3. What construction is *cuius rei explorandae*? Explain.

4. What is a final subjunctive? Give an example from this section.

5. Parse *obsessis, auctus, adiu , raptus, potitus est.*

VIII.

1. How may the relative pronoun be often translated at the beginning of a sentence?

2. In what case is *sociali bello*? What use of the case?

3. Translate in three ways 'the consul *and* Postumius.'

4. By what case is *exstitit* followed in the last sentence? What are copulative verbs?

5. Parse *subito, prolapsam, haruspicis, continuo, castra.*

IX

1. What are factitive verbs? What is their construction in the active and passive voices respectively?

2. What mood follows *iubeo*? Is the mood construction of *impero* the same?

3. What is the locative case? How is it formed in the first three declensions?

4. State the difference between *mille* and *milia*, and translate '1000 Romans,' '3000 Romans.'

5. Parse *convelli*, *prostratus est*, *sale*, *quaesitum*, *sepeliorat*.

X.

1. What examples of temporal clauses are there in this section?

2. Distinguish *quo*, *quam*, *qua*, *quem*.

3. In what case is *itinere*, and for what reason?

4. Account for the use of the preposition with '*in Hispaniam*,' and for its omission with *Genuam*.

5. Parse *ituro*, *reperiri*, *ovine*, *rivus*, *foedere*.

XI

1. Distinguish *pullus* (noun) and *pullus* (adj.).

2. What is the difference in the use of *se* and *ipse*?

3. How do *alter* and *alius* differ?

4. Translate *maior* and *maxima* in as many ways as you can.

5. Parse *iactarus*, *adversus*, *dari*, *negerrime*, *obtritum*.

XII

1. Give the names in full represented by C., Cn., L., M. Explain *nomen*, *praenomen*, *cognomen*, *agnomen*.

2. Distinguish *agmen* and *acies*, giving their derivations.

3. Translate 'at Antioch,' 'at Pergamum,' 'at Ptolemais,' 'at Delphi,' 'at Tralles.'

4. What cases are used to express *point of time* and *duration of time*?

5. Parse *experiri*, *egresso*, *passue sunt*, *confregit*, *enatam*.

XIII.

1. What cases are used to indicate (*a*) the direct object, and (*b*) the indirect object?

2. What is an indirect question? Give the rule for the mood and the tense.

3. What use of the genitive is seen in *omnium ditissimum*?

4. Give various Latin words for 'all.'

5. Parse *tritici*, *quorsus*, *augures*, *opes*, *onustis*.

XIV.

1. Account for the case of *labellis*.

2. What is a substantival clause? Give the three principal forms.

3. Distinguish *mano* and *maneo*.

4. How would *ore suo* differ from *ore eius*?

5. Parse *praetulerim*, *inserendo*, *interpretes*, *genere*, *virentes*.

XV.

1. Distinguish *somnium* and *somnus*.

2. What is the difference between *ne* and *ut non*, followed by the subjunctive mood?

3. Translate *dum excubat*, *dum excubet*.

4. Account for the case of *spiritu*.

5. Parse *capienti*, *concurrerunt*, *cherta*, *deferri*, *vires*.

XVI.

1. Distinguish *castrum* and *castra*. Translate 'two camps.'

2. Distinguish *uter* and *uterque*; *mānibus* and *Mānibus*.

3. What are defective verbs? Give an example from this section.

4. Give examples of *point of time* from § 16.

5. Parse *exitus*, *species*, *abiturum*, *averti*, *exta*.

XVII.

1. Distinguish (*a*) *urbe pulsus M. Cicero putavit*, and (*b*) *urbe pulsu M. Cicerone putavit*.

2. State accurately the use of *certus* and *quidam*.

3. In what mood is *ferretur*, and for what reason?

4. How does the gerund differ from the gerundive?

5. Parse *profuso*, *vaganti*, *itinere*, *status*, *consultum*.

XVIII.

1. What case expresses *duration of time*, and what case *time within which*?
2. Classify the ablatives used in this section.
3. Distinguish *prius* and *priusquam*.
4. What nouns do *sibi*, *eum*, and *ipse* represent?
5. Parse *casus*, *pressus*, *periret*, *occidisset*, *tribunatum*.

XIX.

1. What verbs are followed by *ut* with the subjunctive?
2. Explain the term 'complement.'
3. What is gerundive attraction?
4. Why are *instruere*, *interfici*, and *occidisse* in the infinitive mood?
5. Parse *pestiferam*, *cognovit*, *patefacta*, *adiecto*, *elevat*.

XX.

1. Distinguish *consul*, *consultum*, *consilium*.
2. Account for the mood of *mandasset* and *navigaret*.
3. What are the different constructions of *credo*, active and passive?
4. What word is to be supplied with *solverant*?
5. Parse *roborarunt*, *iacens*, *obruti sunt*, *somnio*, *maluisset*.

XXI.

1. Explain, with examples, consecutive subjunctive.

2. When is *cum* (when) used with the indicative mood, and when with the subjunctive?

3. In what case is *pugnae*? What use of the case?

4. Distinguish *inter*, *intro*, *intro*.

5. Parse *proximo*, *perinde*, *octo*, *sinctum*, *deceptae*.

XXII.

1. In what different ways may the comparative and superlative degrees of an adjective be translated?

2. Account for the mood of *omittatur*.

3. What is *Oratio obliqua*? In what mood are all dependent statements found?

4. What are the constructions of *circumvenio* and *subvenio* respectively?

5. Parse *amitulit*, *celeri*, *lectum*, *saltem*, *ferri*.

XXIII.

1. Account for the tense and mood of *constiterint*.

2. Distinguish *interdiu*, *diutinus*, and *aliquamdiu*.

3. Mention some adverbs formed like *penitus*.

4. Distinguish *qui* with the indicative mood, and *qui* with the subjunctive.

5. Parse *insoluta*, *visi*, *fuderunt*, *praeterierat*, *captum*.

XXIV.

1. What particles are used to ask a double question?

2. Distinguish *ibi* and *ubi*; *sive, aut, an.*

3. What construction is found after verbs of 'asking'?

4. Account for the mood of *migrare* and *velle.*

5. Parse *iussu, sede, vellet, lusus, cernimus.*

XXV.

1. Mention English words derived from *saeculum, voluntas, traho, minax, vox.*

2. Account for the cases of *Troia* and *Albam.*

3. Give the full forms of *conlocasse, repetisse, significasse.*

4. Distinguish *quidam* and *quidem.*

5. Parse *advectos, relatos, traxit, amictum, exstingui.*

XXVI.

1. Account for the gender of the relative pronoun in *Crannone, quod est oppidum.*

2. What cases of *nemo* are wanting? How are they supplied?

3. Distinguish between *eo* (pronoun), *eo* (adverb), and *eo* (verb).

4. When is it wrong to use the ablative case after a comparative?

5. Parse *ianuam, magnopere, repperit, epulabatur, conlapsum.*

XXVII.

1. What English words are derived from *laus*, *voco*, *invenio*, *demens*, *pendo*?

2. Mention various ways of expressing *purpose* in Latin.

3. What use of the subjunctive is *periret*?

4. In the last sentence what nouns do *se* and *eius* represent?

5. Parse *laudes*, *inridendi*, *posset*, *inventurum*, *dictis*.

XXVIII.

1. Distinguish *vito*, *viso*, *video*.

2. Give the force of the prefix in *disiungo*, *denuntio*, *effugio*, *pertinax*, *consimilis*.

3. Account for the mood of *custodiret* and *mandaret*.

4. Give English words derived from *regnum*, *vito*, *periculum*, *sponte*, *subsequor*.

5. Parse *disiungi*, *capulo*, *rogo*, *videbo*, *excessum*.

XXIX.

1. What conjunctions indicate a *condition*?

2. Give various significations of *apud* and *in*, with examples.

3. Explain partitive genitive.

4. Derive *nuptials*, *inveterate*, *investigate*, *loquacious*, *exquisite*.

5. Parse *desierint*, *convictu*, *iurgi*, *invicem*, *fertur*.

XXX.

1. Illustrate the construction of *quamvis* and *postquam*.

2. Account for the case of *nostrae urbis*.

3. Distinguish *ne quis* and *ut nemo*.

4. What are the case and mood constructions of *iubeo* and *impero* respectively?

5. Parse *sciri*, *abiecta*, *elideretur*, *missus*, *debeatur*.

XXXI.

1. What are impersonal verbs? What is their usual mood construction?

2. Give various Latin words for 'therefore,' 'where.'

3. Distinguish *iuvenis* and *iuventus*; *littera* and *litterae*; *curia* and *cura*.

4. Form substantives from *examino*, *auctor*, *laetus*, *peto*.

5. Parse *rata*, *subscribi*, *nota*, *educati*, *caesis*.

XXXII.

1. Distinguish *quisquam* and *ullus*; *nŏta* and *nōta*.

2. Account for the cases of *voti* and *Antiocho*.

3. What English words are derived from *facio*, *paene*, *cubiculum*, *sedeo*, *vindex*?

4. Account for the mood of *reciperetur*.

5. Parse *poneretur*, *compos*, *abditum*, *solis*, *visendum*.

XXXIII.

1. Derive *collegium*, *publicus*, *persona*, *conventus*, *licentia*.

2. What are frequentative verbs? Give examples.

3. Account for the cases of *more*, *ministerio*, *animo*.

4. Distinguish *epulum*, *epulae*, *epulatio*.

5. Parse *edit*, *visci*, *sepitos*, *lucus*, *datum*.

XXXIV.

1. What English words are derived from *prandeo*, *oculus*, *spargo*, *tueor*, *valetudo*?

2. Derive *continentia*, *erubesco*, *auspicium*, *efficax*, *inimicus*.

3. Distinguish *victus* and *victi*; *pultis* and *pullis*; *exta* and *extra*; *ideo* and *ideo*.

4. Account for the cases of *oculis*, *continentiae*, *pravitatis*.

5. Parse *propatulo*, *usus*, *nuda*, *sale*, *obicitur*.

XXXV.

1. Distinguish *ante* and *antequam*; *ne* and *ut non*.

2. Illustrate the construction of *obtempero*, *adeo*, *utor*, *adfero*.

3. Give the force of the prefix in *obtempero*, *retraho*, *dimico*, *dissimulo*.

4. What English words are derived from *lex*, *retraho*, *modulus*, *vulnus*, *color*?

5. Parse *maiorum*, *inlecebris*, *proluberentur*, *pudis*, *fiducias*.

XXXVI.

1. Give various Latin words for 'also,' 'indeed.'

2. Derive *disciplina, caritas, index, domesticus, convivium.*

3. Account for the cases of *observantia, robigine, ministerio, dolori.*

4. Give the meaning of the terminations *-itas, -tudo, -mentum, -atio.*

5. Parse *condita, exesus, arcae, devehuntur, indulgeri.*

XXXVII.

1. Explain 'dative of the agent'; 'genitive of price.'

2. When is the preposition *cum* used after its case?

3. Show the construction of *animadverto, evenit, conor.*

4. Account for the mood of *deberet, exsequi, occuparet, inminere.*

5. Parse *ortam, forte, destinarit, incepto, defusis.*

XXXVIII.

1. Explain the term 'jussive subjunctive.'

2. Derive *deverticulum, pecunia, natalis, flebiliter, exsequiae.*

3. Account for the mood of *revertar, reddat, removeatur, pati.*

4. Derive from the Latin *adventure, stultify, beatitude, passion, repertoire.*

5. Parse *praesto* (in two ways), *mutuas, sensissent, cogit.*

XXXIX.

1. Distinguish *vere*, *verus*, *verum*, *vero*.

2. In the last sentence of § 39 why is *quo* used instead of *ut*?

3. Account for the mood of *soleant*, *dilexerit*, *sustinerent*.

4. Illustrate the construction of *exsulto*, *superavit*, *institutum fuit*.

5. Parse *genere*, *dilexerit*, *superatae*, *maerore*, *implessent*.

XL.

1. Mention various ways of expressing 'to' in Latin, according to the meaning.

2. Derive *stabilimentum*, *vinculum*, *continuo*, *iumentum*, *contingo*.

3. When is an adjective said to be used *predicatively*?

4. Distinguish *hostis* and *inimicus*; *proponi* and *proposui*; *agmen* and *acies*.

5. Parse *status*, *corruptum*, *cortum*, *peperit*, *contigerat*.

XLI.

1. Mention various ways of translating 'that'.

2. What English words are derived from *puto*, *credo*, *decus*, *totus*, *contundo*?

3. Distinguish *poena*, *penes*, *paene*; *fascis* and *facis*; *consultum* and *consilium*.

4. Account for the case of *spiritu, imperio, verecundiae, animadversioni.*

5. Parse *missis, praestiterat, vires, fracti, laesa.*

XLII.

1. Name the concessive conjunctions and give their construction.

2. Distinguish *inde, deinde, perinde, subinde; redierat* and *reddiderat.*

3. Derive *magister, speciosus, exigo, refreno, potestas.*

4. Quote Latin sentences illustrating the use of *cum* (when), with present and past tenses, with the English translation.

5. Parse *successu, scissa, adeptus erat, exigenda, coactus est.*

XLIII.

1. Distinguish *magister equitum* and *praefectus equitum.*

2. Illustrate the construction of *adficio, interdico, concedo, erubesco.*

3. Derive the English words *degenerate, scissors, crucify, manufacture, experiment.*

4. Distinguish *māne* and *măne; equus* and *aequus; decus* and *dedecus; amictus* and *indutus.*

5. Parse *gereret, abscissis, convictum, profecto, inponi.*

XLIV.

1. Show by examples the difference between *quidam*, *aliquis*, *quisquam*, *quinam*, and *quidem*.

2. Give the meanings of *adficio*, *efficio*, *interficio*, *proficio*, *sufficio*.

3. Account for the mood of *repetere*, *speraret*, *interficeretur*, *contundere*.

4. Mention various ways of expressing 'for' in Latin.

5. Parse *praeteritae*, *fugiens*, *superavit*, *deposito*, *uti*.

XLV.

1. Account for the case of *sibi*, *patriae*, *securi*, *populo*, *bestiis*.

2. What English words are derived from *perculio*, *ōdo*, *utilis*, *rectus*, *trudo*?

3. Distinguish co-ordinative and subordinative conjunctions, giving examples from the text.

4. What is the construction of *animadverto*, *obicio*, *indigeo*, *descisco*?

5. Parse *mutuandum*, *transfugas*, *proterendos*, *substravit*, *peperit*.

XLVI.

1. What verbs are used impersonally in the passive voice?

2. Explain carefully the use of *mille* and *milia*.

3. Distinguish *non*, *nē*, *-nē*, *nonne*, *necne*, *annon*, *orior* and *ordior*.

4. What construction follows *minor* (verb), *nego*, *fungor*, *nihil est quod*, *supersedeo*?

5. Parse *decerni*, *excussum est*, *dissedissetis*, *staretur*, *fatearis*.

XLVII.

1. Distinguish *opes*, *opus*; *ita*, *item*; *ille*, *is*, *iste*; *fructus*, *frugi*.

2. What is the deliberative subjunctive? Give examples.

3. Give meaning and principal parts of *prosum*, *praesum*, *prodo*, *prodeo*.

4. What English words are derived from *ratio*, *vivo*, *convivium*, *sumptus*, *licet*?

5. Parse *foris*, *caelibes*, *coercendis*, *constricti estis*, *obsitum*.

XLVIII.

1. Distinguish *consilium*, *concilium*, *consultum*, *consulatus*.

2. Derive *repetundae*, *argumentum*, *integritas*, *ultro*, *maiestas*.

3. Account for the mood of *ferrentur*, *dubitasse*, *perpendi*, *venerari*.

4. Explain, with examples, 'dative of the agent,' 'conditional clause,' 'concessive clause.'

5. Parse *iudices*, *relatae erant*, *tributus*, *regiis*, *lacessitus*.

XLIX.

1. Distinguish *sēcurus* and *sēcuris*; *fortē* and *fortiter*; *ratus* and *ratem*; *ura* and *aera*.

2. Mention various Latin words for 'it happens.

3. Form substantives from *veneror*, *sanctus*, *laetus*, *video*, *admiror*.

4. Translate 'after' into Latin, as preposition, conjunction, and adverb.

5. Parse *dūces*, *dūces*, *praedones*, *intromitti*, *contigisset*.

L.

1. Show the construction of *contingo*, *adgredior*, *veor*, *praesto*.

2. Derive *cognimis*, *exsequiae*, *discrimen*, *obcasco*, *nimirum*.

3. Distinguish *populus*, *plebs*, *natio*, *gens*, *respublica*, *civitas*.

4. Compound *ob*, *caeda*; *ium*, *teneo*; *pro*, *gradior*.

5. Parse *moraventur*, *cognoscat*, *obsitum*, *interitus*, *interfici*.

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